Newport Mercury.

VOLUME CLI.—NO. 22. NEWPORT, R. I., NOVEMBER 7, 1908. WHOLE NUMBER 8,455.

The Mercury.

—PUBLISHED BY—

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

182 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and fifty-first year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 205, Order Sons of St. George—Albert Beakhust, President; Fred Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays.

NEWPORT TENT, No. 18, Knights of Maccabees — Nelson H. Duby, Commander; Charles S. Crandall, Record Keeper. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays.

COURT WANTON, No. 6979, FORESTERS OF AMERICA—James Graham, Chief Ranger; Joseph J. Dence, Recording Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—John T. Allan, President; Daniel J. Coughlin, Secretary. Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians (Division 2)—Mrs. Timothy J. Sullivan, President; Miss B. M. Danahy, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays.

DAUGHTERS OF THE THISTLE, No. 3—President, Mrs. Catharine Gillies; Secretary, Mrs. Adam Hempseed. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.

MALBONE LODGE, No. 93, N. E. O. P.—Mrs. William D. Tew, Warden; Mrs. Dudley E. Campbell, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians (Division 1)—President, Miss Catherine Curley; Secretary, Jennie Fontaine. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays.

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P.—John W. Schwarz, Chancellor Commander; Robert S. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seals. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U. R. K. of P.—Sir Knight Captain Sidney D. Harvey; James G. Walsh, Recorder. Meets first Fridays.

CLAN McLEOD, No. 163—John Yule, Chief; Alexander Gillies, Secretary. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays.

Local Matters.

Board of Aldermen.

The board of aldermen has held three meetings this week, in addition to a brief meeting on Wednesday to count the votes cast in the city of Newport on the license question, that meeting being short because the board decided to accept the count of the wardens.

On Tuesday evening a brief session was held. Bills against the city amounting to $21,389.49 were approved and ordered paid from the several appropriations. Regular monthly reports from some of the departments were received.

On Thursday evening business of more importance was considered. A decree was passed providing for the abandonment of the Washington street boulevard, thus paving the way for a settlement of the controversy between the navy department and the city. December 3 was set as the date for a public hearing on the matter and after that the decree will probably be passed so that the government can go ahead with the construction of the naval hospital on the Maitland place as soon as it chooses.

In addition to this, the board also awarded the contract for repairs to the city wharf to J. K. Sullivan, after the board had made a careful comparison of the bids of Mr. Sullivan and of the Newport shipyard. Alderman King-man was appointed a committee to supervise the work.

Representative-elect R. Livingston Beeckman will probably take the Governor Dyer house in Providence for the winter and will reside there while the Legislature is in session. Mr. and Mrs. Beeckman will soon start for the Hot Springs to remain until about Thanksgiving.

Mr. and Mrs Frank P. King, accompanied by their daughters, the Misses Annabel and Marguerite King, left Wednesday evening for a visit to New York.

The will of George H. Parkman of Boston has been admitted to probate without contest and a large bequest will come to the Newport Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Lawton have returned from South Norwalk, Conn.

Young Men's Republican Club.

The fifth annual dinner of the Young Men's Republican Club was held on Monday evening and was in some respects the most successful that has been given by this organization. The demand for tickets during the day had been so great that the committee was obliged to shut down entirely at noon and none were issued after that time. The number at the dinner was limited only by the capacity of the hall and if a larger place could have been obtained there would have been no difficulty in filling it. The dinner was a substantial one, being served in courses, with roast turkey as the principal dish. J. T. Allen & Co. were the caterers and, although they were somewhat handicapped by the size of the crowd and the inadequate serving facilities, were able to satisfy everyone.

There were more than 400 persons seated at the tables. The speakers' table was on the platform, which had been extended the full width of the hall, while just below it was another table across the room. Down the length of the hall were five long tables. Seated at the head table at the right of the toastmaster was Senator Wetmore and at the left ex-Governor Utter. The others at that table included General Walter R. Stiness of Warwick, Speaker Roswell B. Burchard of the House of Representatives, Col. William P. Sheffield, Mr. Percy W. Gardner of Providence, Rev. Dr. Porter, Senator John P. Sanborn, Representative H. N. Hassard, R. Livingston Beeckman, Robert Kerr, Hon. R. S. Burlingame, Col. C. L. F. Robinson, Robert W. Goelet, George W. Ritchie, Clark Burdick, John H. Wetherell, Vice President William R. Harvey and Secretary Edward A. Sherman.

After ample justice had been done to the menu provided, the toastmaster, Alvah H. Sanborn, spoke a few words of welcome and introduced the speakers. Senator Wetmore was enthusiastically received as the first speaker and at his conclusion the audience joined in singing an original song entitled "Billy Taft" to the air "Honey Boy," which went so well that they insisted on singing it a second time.

The next speaker was Mr. Percy W. Gardner, president of the League of Republican Clubs of Rhode Island, and after him came Mr. William P. Sheffield, the nominee for Congress. Mr. Sheffield was given an enthusiastic greeting and at the conclusion of his speech the audience sang a second song, dedicated to Mr. Sheffield, and entitled "Off to Congress." This song the diners insisted upon singing three times.

Speaker Burchard was next introduced and spoke briefly, being obliged to leave early in order to catch a car for his home. Ex-Senator Stiness of Warwick was given a rousing welcome and his speech was frequently interrupted by tumultuous applause. The last speaker of the evening was ex-Governor George H. Utter, who made one of his characteristically interesting addresses, holding the audience with the closest attention.

The diners were in a state of enthusiasm during the entire evening and responded with liberal applause to every point brought out by the speakers.

Sheffield Leads Granger.

The official count of the votes cast in the First Congressional district of Rhode Island thus far looks very favorable to the election of William P. Sheffield. A bad error was found in the figures reported by the wardens of the town of Bristol, the Sheffield figures being swelled by fifty-five as the result of the official count. In other places Mr. Sheffield has made slight gains over the figures shown by the wardens' counts which had already showed him a small plurality over Congressman Granger, making his total gain for the day 66, and his apparent plurality 102. There appears to be no possible doubt of his election to Congress from this district.

The official count of the votes was begun on Wednesday afternoon, but the complete figures will not be announced for several days. The board has not devoted itself to counting the Congressional vote alone, but has counted the complete vote of each town as it has been taken up. Both contestants have representatives at the sessions of the State Returning Board, General Walter R. Stiness and Max Levy looking after Mr. Sheffield's interests and Richard B. Comstock and a dozen other Democratic lawyers representing Congressman Granger.

Miss Maude Wetmore, daughter of Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, returned from Europe the past week.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer and her daughter, Miss Laura Swan, will spend the winter in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe will spend the winter in England.

Newport Went Republican.

Overwhelming Majorities for Every Nominee on the Republican Ticket—President, Governor, Congressman and General Assembly—Newport is Against Prohibition.

Newport, like the rest of the State and country, went Republican at the election on Tuesday. It was expected that it would do so but the size of the pluralities for the Republican candidates was a great surprise to everyone. All the Republican nominees were swept into office by overwhelming majorities, some of the candidates for General Assembly receiving almost unprecedented votes. In some cases much larger even than last year when the election of Senator Wetmore brought out an unusual vote for the Republican Legislative ticket. No candidate for the Legislature this year received less than 386 majority and the largest was 789.

A substantial majority of 489 was given Colonel Sheffield for Congress, showing that Newport is strongly in favor of his election to that position, and being a large gain over the vote for Dyer two years ago. Without this substantial aid by the city of Newport it would have been impossible for him to have overcome the adverse plurality that the city of Providence gave. Every town and city in the Congressional district, outside the city of Providence, showed a plurality for Mr. Sheffield with the single exception of the town of Bristol. In view of the large plurality that the district returned two years ago for Mr. Granger it was fully realized that Mr. Sheffield would have on his hands the hardest fight of the whole campaign and his victory is regarded as a great personal triumph as well as a party victory.

The vote on the license question was surprising, although it was not at any time regarded as likely that Newport would vote for prohibition. In the whole city there were only 915 persons who voted for no license, while 3352 voted for license. The entire State ticket were given large pluralities in this city, ranging from 861 for Pothier for Governor to 621 for Bennett for Secretary of State. On the national ticket Taft had a plurality of 697.

The total vote for Governor this year was 4103 which was regarded as very large. The number of stay-at-homes was small, due to some extent to the interest in the national election and also to the efforts of the license workers to get out a full vote against prohibition.

The results in Newport were as follows:

President

	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Taft,	463	715	510	817	225	2230
Bryan,	250	297	211	310	505	1603
Chafin,	0	18	6	7	1	37
Debs,	6	0	8	4	5	23
Gilhaus,	1	2	0	0	1	4
Hisgen,	8	16	6	7	22	59

Total vote for President, 4022
Plurality for Taft, 657.

Congressman.

Sheffield,	460	766	644	850	229	2339
Granger,	309	335	201	373	522	1850
Welch,	4	9	4	4	2	23
Curtis,	0	1	5	2	2	10

Total vote, 4202
Plurality for Sheffield, 489.

Governor.

Pothier,	449	724	488	306	207	2174
Arnold,	283	344	311	302	513	1813
Remington,	10	13	6	9	1	83
Johnston,	5	7	8	4	5	29
Herrick,	2	2	0	0	0	4
Mowry,	7	5	4	13	14	43

Total vote, 4101
Plurality for Pothier, 361.

Lieutenant Governor.

Dennis,	451	749	610	809	193	2211
Archambault,	274	325	270	349	606	1732
King,	3	1	5	0	1	24
Allen,	1	8	8	4	5	28
O'Neil,	3	1	1	0	1	6
Bell,	7	5	2	18	13	40

Total vote, 4032
Plurality for Dennis, 499.

Secretary of State.

Bennett,	463	700	581	821	205	2283
Grieve,	259	302	264	335	502	1662
Lawton,	5	13	6	8	1	33
Fletcher,	1	6	8	8	6	20
Martin,	0	1	1	0	0	2
Peacock,	5	7	2	13	14	42

Total vote, 4048
Plurality for Bennett, 621.

Attorney General.

Greenough,	458	754	625	814	602	3253
Corcoran,	262	306	264	347	501	1682
Kneeland,	8	15	5	6	1	35
Precourt,	2	7	8	8	4	24
Krusslus,	0	1	0	1	0	2
Bellin,	6	6	2	13	14	40

Total vote, 4086
Plurality for Greenough, 671.

General Treasurer.

Read, W. A.,	456	755	524	812	201	2250
Babcock,	262	304	259	337	440	1652
Read, E. T.,	4	14	6	7	1	32
Bentley,	1	7	8	8	8	22
Bowers,	0	1	0	0	0	1
O'Connor,	6	7	8	17	23	56

Total vote, 4013
Plurality for W. A. Read, 598.

Senator.

Sanborn,	463	763	621	811	206	2261
Koehne,	263	330	287	390	522	1792

Total vote, 4056
Plurality for Sanborn, 474.

First Representative.

Hassard,	461	784	501	289	190	2205
Sedgwick,	295	325	297	395	515	1819

Total vote, 4024
Plurality for Hassard, 386.

Second Representative.

Franklin,	477	781	596	815	228	2317
Wheatland,	279	315	265	360	460	1706

Total vote, 4025
Plurality for Franklin, 609.

Third Representative.

Beeckman,	496	785	556	352	256	2407
Scott,	290	313	251	340	496	1690

Total vote, 4075
Plurality for Beeckman, 717.

Fourth Representative.

Kerr,	462	730	622	996	190	2729
Corridon,	291	855	282	670	628	1287

Total vote 4016
Plurality for Kerr, 442.

State Highway Loan.

Approve	218	420	515	256	282	1561
Reject	101	157	115	93	66	645

Total vote 2206
Plurality for approve, 915.

Penal Institutions Loan.

Approve	217	806	209	156	190	1258
Reject	111	191	119	111	90	622

Total vote 1911
Plurality for approve, 602.

License.

Yes,	669	820	696	802	702	3591
No,	209	283	206	114	106	921

Total vote 4275
Plurality for yes, 2,462.

Coddington Election.

Principal Dudley E. Campbell of the Coddington School gave his pupils some practical instructions in the method of exercising the right of franchise at the school building on election day. A room had been fitted up with all the necessary election paraphernalia, including booths for marking the ballots. Wardens, supervisors and other officers were appointed and after instructions in the method of voting had been given each pupil was allowed to mark and deposit a ballot in the box. Specimen ballots, exactly like those used in the election in the city of Newport had been provided and the pupils showed aptitude in voting, for only four defective ballots were cast. The result of this election was not very different from the genuine one, the count being as follows:

Taft & Sherman 154, Bryan & Kern 95; Sheffield 159, Granger 92; Pothier 151, Arnold 100; Dennis 151, Archambault 98; Bennett 157, Grieve 91; Greenough 152, Corcoran 96; Read 151, Babcock 65; Sanborn 154, Koehne 97; Hassard 151, Sedgwick 100; Franklin 155, Wheatland 95; Beeckman 158, Scott 92; Kerr 144, Corridon 107.

Mrs. Anne Randolph Marvin, widow of Commander Joseph Dana Marvin, U. S. N., died at her home on Old Beach road on Thursday. Until a few years ago she had resided on lower Thames street. She was a daughter of Thomas Breese, U. S. N., and Lucy Maria (Randolph) Breese. Two daughters survive her: Miss Elizabeth and Miss Lucy Marvin; also a brother, Mr. Francis Malbone Breese.

Gov. James H. Higgins will be married on Nov. 17 to Miss Ellen F. Maguire of Pawtucket. There will be but few present at the wedding other than the immediate families, and the ceremony will be performed in St. Joseph's church, as the governor and Miss Maguire are both members of that parish. A reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents on Spring st.

Mr. V. A. Vanicek fractured the bone in his left leg Monday afternoon. He lost his balance while standing on the whiffletree of his wagon and jumped to save himself. He was at his nursery in Middletown when the accident happened and was brought to his home in this city.

Mr. Clark Burdick has been elected treasurer of the Charity Organization Society to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father, Mr. J. Truman Burdick, who had been treasurer of that organization for 25 years.

Mr. William B. Higgins, formerly of this city, but now in the employ of the government printing office at Washington, came to Newport to vote, arriving here Monday and returning Tuesday evening.

The union Thanksgiving service of the Protestant Episcopal Churches will be held at Emmanuel Church, when the Rev. George Vernon Dickey, the new rector of St. George's, will preach.

Hon. Henry White, the American ambassador to France, is visiting in this city. He was here on Tuesday and cast his vote. He will remain in this country for several weeks.

Mr. Harwood E. Read, Jr., who came on from Washington to vote, was guest of his father, Mr. Harwood E. Read, on Clarke street, during his stay here.

Mr. A. H. Carson of Allenton, R. I., came to Newport the past week to vote. He was in excellent health and called on many of his old friends while in the city.

Mrs. Patrick Carroll, mother of Dr. Harry V. Carroll, of this city died at her home in Phenix on Tuesday, after a long illness.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who recently underwent an operation at her residence, Garrisons on the Hudson, is convalescing.

Mrs. Addison Thomas has closed her cottage and gone to New York for the winter.

Alderman William Shepley, who recently underwent an operation, is improving.

Mr. George Tower and Mr. Harry Walker came on from Washington to vote.

Wedding Bells.

Landers-Easton.

The First Presbyterian Church was the scene of a pretty wedding Wednesday evening, the contracting parties being Miss Jane Smith Easton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Easton, and Mr. Charles Stewart Landers, son of Postmaster and Mrs. Albert C. Landers. Rev. E[illegible] H. Porter, D. D., rector of E[illegible] Church, officiated. The c[illegible] been tastily decorated for the occasion, with palms and cut flowers. Mr. H. A. Casey, organist of Trinity Church, presided at the organ and played a number of selections while the guests were arriving. At 7 o'clock the wedding march from Lohengrin pealed forth, announcing the arrival of the bridal party. The bride entered the church on the arm of her father, who gave her away. She wore a dress of white liberty satin, made empire style, and trimmed with point applique lace. She wore a long tulle veil caught up with sprays of lily of the valley. Her bouquet, which was of shower effect, was of white roses and lily of the valley. Mrs. Harwood E. Read, Jr., who was matron of honor, wore a dress of pink striped chiffon voile and carried a bouquet of pink carnations. The bridesmaids were Miss Martha Landers, sister of the groom; Miss Abby Greene, niece of the bride; Miss Annie May Wallace, cousin of the bride, of Providence, and Miss Harriet Potter, of Providence. They wore dresses of white chiffon voile over white liberty satin, with pink sashes. Their bouquets were of pink carnations tied with ribbon to match.

Mr. William C. Landers, brother of the groom, performed the duties of best man, while the ushers were Mr. Albert C. Landers, Jr., another brother; Colonel Harold A. Peckham, brother-in-law of the groom; Mr. George F. Cozzens and Mr. Benjamin Reynolds.

A largely attended reception followed at the home of the bride's parents on Broadway, where congratulations were extended for the future happiness of the young couple. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful and costly gifts.

Mr. and Mrs. Landers left later in the evening on their wedding trip and will visit New York and Washington. On their return they will reside at 204 Broadway, where they will be at home to their friends on New Year's Day.

After the departure of the young couple many of the wedding guests enjoyed a dance in the Builders & Merchants Hall.

Recent Deaths.

Algernon A. Stacy.

Mr. Algernon A. Stacy, one of Newport's old-time residents, died at the Newport Hospital on Monday after an illness of some weeks, in the seventy-third year of his age. He had been engaged in the teamsters' business since a young man and was well known throughout the city, where he had many warm friends. He was a man of a quiet and unassuming nature, but held the friendship of his associates throughout his life. He was ever ready to do an act of kindness for anyone in life, but it was always done in his usual quiet manner. He had resided on the "Point" nearly his entire life and was a familiar figure in that section of the city.

Mr. Stacy when a young man started to learn the trade of a printer, entering the employ of ex-Mayor Atkinson, in the building on Thames street, now owned by the Red Men. He did not like this business and after a short time engaged in the teamsters' business, continuing at this for a period of over 50 years, and until within a few weeks of his death.

Mr. Stacy leaves a son and a daughter: Mr. Albert A. Stacy and Mrs. Walter Gale, of Worcester; also a brother, Mr. Joseph Cook Stacy.

Funeral services were held from the residence of Mr. John W. Oxx on Thames street Thursday afternoon, Rev. George W. Quick, D. D., pastor of the Second Baptist Church, officiating. There was a large attendance of relatives and friends and on the casket were placed many beautiful floral tributes. The bearers were Messrs. John W. Oxx, Thomas W. Stevens, Winslow Morton and James A. McGowan. The interment was in the Old Cemetery.

Mrs. Maria Maher, widow of Mr. John Maher, died at her home on Carey street on Tuesday after an illness of some duration. She was a member of St. Mary's Church and had a host of friends. Three children survive her: Mrs. T. E. Coppinger, Mrs. George V. Horgan and Miss Mary Maher.

Mrs. Francis Burdick is visiting relatives at Freehold, N. J.

Hon. Daniel Fearing has returned from Europe.

Middletown.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS. The Town Council met as a Board of Canvassers on Friday the 30th ult. and corrected and completed the voting lists for the elective meeting held on Tuesday last. The canvass was closely scrutinized by representatives of the Citizens' Association, including Philip A. Brown, John T. Carr, Joseph L. Chace and Frank T. Peckham. The Republicans had no representative present. Very few changes had to be made in the lists and when completed the general list comprised 314 names, five less than in September, and the list on all questions 244, a decrease of three since the primary canvass was made.

Benjamin W. H. Peckham was granted an order on the town treasury for $125.00, in part payment of contract price for building toilet and cloak room at town hall, and another order for $12.50 for cutting and putting in an extra door to connect toilet room with entry at west entrance to main hall.

Elisha A. Peckham was allowed $25.25 for relaying bridges and Jeremiah A. Sullivan $10.00 for services as prosecuting Attorney, in the two cases, State vs. John Silvia and State vs. Joe Silvia, tried in the District Court last July.

TOWN MEETING. The town meeting of Tuesday was fully attended, only 19 voters of the 314 qualified failing to appear and vote. There was an animated contest over the election of Senator and Representative. The present incumbents were however both re-elected by reduced pluralities as compared with those received in November, 1907. Then Abram A. Brown had 23, this year 12. Last year Frank T. Peckham had 20, this year 14.

The vote for Presidential Electors stood:

For Taft and Sherman	217
For Bryan and Kern	44
For Chafin and Watkins	7
For Gilhaus and Munro	1
For Hisgen and Graves	1

Defective 2 Blanks 23.

For Representative in Congress.

William Paine Sheffield	194
Daniel L. D. Granger	73
Stephen A. Welch	7

Defective 2. Blanks 19.

Governor.

Aram J. Pothier	182
Olney Arnold	79
Louis E. Remington	9
Thos. F. Herrick	1
Albert E. Mowry	1

Defective 3 Blanks 20.

For Lieutenant Governor.

Arthur W. Dennis	196
Adelard Archambault	59
John W. P. King	3
James B. Allen	1
Thos. O'Neil	1
George F. Bell	1

Defective, 4; blanks 25.

For Secretary of State, Attorney General and General Treasurer, the candidates nominated by the several political parties received substantially the same vote as their respective candidates for Lieutenant Governor.

State Highway and Construction Loan—Approve, 98; reject, 40; blanks, 162.

Penal and Reformatory Institution Loan—Approve, 64; reject, 44; defective, 1; blanks, 136.

For Senator—Abram A. Brown, 148; Charles H. Ward, 126; defective, 2; blanks, 9. Plurality for Brown, 12.

For Representative—Frank T. Peckham, 150; Joel Peckham, 136; defective, 2; blanks, 7. Plurality for Frank T. Peckham, 14.

On the Question: Will this town grant licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors?—Yes, 52; no, 217; defective, 3; blanks, 23. Majority against granting licenses, 165.

Alfred S. Ward was elected Assistant Moderator to receive the ballots cast outside the guard rails on a proposition to appoint a Committee to take the necessary legal steps to determine the rights of the inhabitants of Middletown in Sachuest Neck and appropriating $500.00 to defray the expense.

On this proposition 162 voted and all in the affirmative except 12, giving a majority of 138 in favor of the proposition.

Albert L. Chase, Joseph A. Peckham and Alden P. Barker were appointed to constitute the Committee.

Although the polls closed at 4.10 p. m. it was nearly nine o'clock when the assorting, counting and sealing of ballots was completed and the meeting ready for adjournment.

Inspector of Nuisances.

The Inspector of Nuisances reports that during the month of October, 1908, 706 inspections were made, divided as follows:

Premises where inside or non-freezing closets were found, 479; no traps to sinks, 3; trapped, 1; filth and water on cellars, 2; dirty cellars, 2; unsanitary water closets, 1; grease traps and drains stopped up, 5; cleared, 2; leaking water closets, 1; dirty yards, 2; cleaned, 1; nuisance from hens abated, 1; nuisance from fruit and vegetables abated, 1; nuisance from water closets being stopped up, 2; nuisance from pigs in city limits, 4; inspections where contagious diseases were reported, typhoid fever, 1; diphtheria, 9; vaults found clean, 10; half full or less, 78; full or overflowing, 13; vaults leaking out, 1; vaults condemned and nothing done, 2; vaults condemned and filled by owner, 1; no cause for complaint, 3; stables found clean, 62; not classified, 19. One sample of water sent to the State Board of Health for analysis.

A reception will be tendered Rev. George Vernon Dickey, the new rector of St. George's Church, in the Sunday School rooms, next Tuesday evening.

Dr. Tillinghast Bull and family have closed their Newport season and gone to New York for the winter.

Dr. N. R. Chace has returned from a visit to Rindge, N. H.

Mrs. William H. [illegible] has gone to New York for the winter.

OUR ERRATIC SENSES

Some of the Curious Facts Recorded by Physiologists.

THE PHENOMENA OF SOUND.

Squeals of Mice and the Lowest Notes of an Organ Are Inaudible to Some Persons—Peculiarities of the Delicate Sense of Smell.

If you shade the eyes, you weaken your sense of hearing. Try it with a watch and the result will surprise you. If you sip a glass of cold water, you will increase for a short time your power of vision. If you fill the mouth with water, you will greatly strengthen your sense of smell.

Many similar curious facts about the senses are told by physiologists.

There is a multitude of sounds made in the world every day, for instance, which we cannot hear, however close they may be. Every sound must last a certain time in order to be heard by the ear. If it is an extremely feeble sound it must last quite two seconds or we cannot hear it. But, no matter how long it lasts, we cannot hear it if it is a very low or a very high note. Extremely small animals emit such high notes that we never hear them. Some people cannot even hear the squeal of mice. The lowest notes of an organ are mere rumbling noises to most people, and some cannot hear them at all.

It is by means of the external ear we judge the direction from which sound comes. Stand facing a clock, place your hands in front of your ears, with the palms turned back, close your eyes; you will then think the clock is behind you.

Why can some animals smell more keenly than others? It is a question of the space within the nose capable of smelling. In man this space is very small—less than one-fourth of a square inch. In dogs and most mammals it is very much larger. The porpoise has no sense of smell. Then comes man, and also the monkeys, whales and all kinds of fowl and birds, with very feeble smelling power. When people talk of vultures scenting dead bodies they make a mistake. Lions, tigers, wolves, etc., can scent them at long distances, but vultures depend on their sense of sight.

The sense of smell is exceedingly delicate. If one ounce of musk were divided into 15,000,000,000 parts one of these infinitesimal parts would be perceptible by the average person's nose. On the other hand, many people have no power to smell some substances, such as mignonette, vanilla, violets and prussic acid.

Taste is curious in the fact that different parts of the tongue appreciate different flavors. At the tip we perceive sweet tastes best, at the sides acid tastes and at the back bitter tastes. Substances must be dissolved in order to be tasted, and a dry morsel in a dry mouth has no flavor. This is why smokers cannot taste well. Their mouth glands, which manufacture saliva, are paralyzed by the tobacco. Very hot or very cold things are scarcely tasted at all. If you want to get the best flavor from your food it must be at some temperature between 50 and 95 degrees.

Every one knows how easily the sense of sight is deceived by optical puzzles. But a curious deception is practiced on us all throughout our lives, and no one ever perceives it. There is a blind spot in the eye where the optic nerve enters. In everything we look at, therefore, there is a little gap where we see nothing. But no one is aware of it, because it has been the case since we first opened our eyes.

In estimating distance we judge by the experience we gain in walking. The eye itself cannot judge distances. A near hill and a distant mountain will each form an image of the same size on the eye. We know the mountain is farther away than the hill because there are more intervening objects. But we can often make an estimate of distance, in a curious way, by the muscles of the eyeball. In order to focus a near object we must bulge the lens, and to focus a distant object we must flatten the lens. The amount of muscular labor used in doing this gives us an idea of the distance of the object.

A man seems much thinner in dark than in light clothing. All black things, in fact, appear smaller than white things of the same size. An image remains on the eye for some time after looking at an object. If the thing is very bright the image remains a long time, and sometimes if you look directly at the sun you will carry the image of it around with you for days.

Color blind people have a defective musical sense. They confuse different notes, and, curiously, the confusion of green blind people differs from the confusion of red blind people. Colors strengthen the sense of taste. Red apples and tomatoes and strawberries and green pickles taste better than the selfsame vegetables and fruit when they are pale.

For feeling we have a variety of nerves. Some spots on the skin feel pain, some warmth, some cold and some simple touch. The tip of the finger has a much better sense of touch than the forearm or the cheek. But the cheek and the forearm are far better judges of heat. In the white of the eye we can feel neither touch, heat nor cold—only pain alone—but the red lining of the eyelids can feel scarcely anything but cold. The mouth, as every one knows, can enjoy tea or coffee at a temperature that would give great pain to the hands or feet.

Sympathy.

A kind hearted little slum girl on a visit to the country saw one evening a mother hen about to gather her brood of chicks under her wings. The little girl rushed up to the hen and exclaimed:

"Shoo, you ugly thing! How dare you sit down on these beautiful little birds?"

TRIALS FOR ANIMALS

Curious Custom That Prevailed In the Middle Ages.

PROSECUTED FOR HOMICIDE.

A Bull That Killed a Man Found Guilty, Sentenced to Death and Executed—Fate of a Cock That Was Charged With Having Laid an Egg.

Among the many curious customs of the past is recorded a singular feature of the jurisprudence of the middle ages, when animals were indicted for injuries inflicted upon human beings. The custom was not abolished in France until the middle of the eighteenth century, and the French court records show that at least ninety-two trials took place between 1120 and 1711.

There is some Biblical precedent for these proceedings, for in the twenty-first chapter of Exodus one finds, "If an ox gore a man or a woman that they die, then the ox shall be stoned and his flesh shall not be eaten."

An early instance of the custom was in 1314, when a bull escaped from a farmyard in a village in France in the duchy of Valois and gored a man to death. The Count of Valois, being informed of the case, directed that the bull be captured and formally prosecuted for homicide. This was done, and evidence was given by persons who had seen the man attacked and killed. The bull was thereupon sentenced to suffer death, which was inflicted by strangulation, after which the carcass was suspended from a tree by the hind legs.

In 1386 a sow was executed in the square of Falaise for having caused the death of a child, and three years later a horse was condemned to death at Dijon for having killed a man. In 1457 a sow and her six young ones were tried at Lavegny on the charge of having killed and partially eaten a child. The sow was convicted and condemned to death, but the little ones were acquitted on the ground of their extreme youth and inexperience, the bad example of their mother and the absence of direct evidence of their having partaken of the atrocious feast.

One of the most grotesque of these trials took place in Basel when a farmyard cock was tried on the absurd charge of having laid an egg. It was contended in support of the prosecution that eggs laid by cocks were of inestimable worth for use in certain magical preparations, that a sorcerer would rather possess a cock's egg than the elixir of life and that Satan employed witches to hatch such eggs, from which proceeded winged serpents most dangerous to mankind.

The prisoner's advocate admitted the facts of the case, but contended that no evil intention had been proved and that no evil result had taken place. Besides, the laying of an egg was an involuntary act and as such was not punishable by law; also there was no record of the devil having made a compact with an animal. The public prosecutor stated in reply that the evil one sometimes entered into animals, as in the case of the swine which drowned themselves in the sea of Galilee.

So the poor creature was convicted not as a cock, but as a sorcerer or perhaps the devil in the form of a cock, whereupon the bird and the egg that was attributed to it were solemnly burned at the stake.

Even stranger than this were the proceedings instituted in 1445 and 1457 against certain beetles which had made havoc in the vineyards of St. Julian. Advocates were named on behalf of the vine growers and the beetles respectively, but by a singular coincidence the insects disappeared when cited to answer for the mischief they had done, and the proceedings were in consequence abandoned.

That was in 1445. In 1457, however, they reappeared, and a complaint was thereupon addressed to the vicar general of the bishop of Maurienne, who named a judge and also an advocate to represent the beetles. A compromise was finally agreed upon, wherein the vine growers consented to cede the beetles certain fields to their exclusive use. Some time after the beetles, through their attorney, protested that there was a right of way through these fields which would be to their detriment. Consequently the case had to begin again, but how it ended is not known, owing to the mutilation of the records.—F. C. Evans in New York Post.

Lotteries.

The first scheme for the distribution of prizes by chance in modern times is generally attributed to one Benedetto Gentile of Genoa, who established his lottery in 1530. The proper lottery, in which each person takes part by means of tickets costing each a fixed sum of money, had its origin in more ancient times, being known even in the middle ages. Such a lottery was established at Florence as early as 1523.—New York American.

Ladylike.

"You say you acted like a perfect lady throughout?" "Sure, yer honor. When he tips his hat to me an' he not knowin' him, I ups with a rock an' caves in his face."—Houston Post.

Habit.

Action repeated becomes habit. Habit long continued becomes second nature. We are today what we were accustomed to do yesterday and the day before.—Lyman Abbott.

Posted Him.

He (calmly)—See that sweet little girl in pink? I was engaged to her the whole of last summer. Stranger (eagerly)—Very glad to hear it. I am the lawyer she's commissioned to sue you for breach of promise.

Lusty.

Shopkeeper—Is there anything else I can send you, sir? What would you say to a piece of this cheese? Customer—I wouldn't care to say anything to it. It might answer me back.

A BROKEN PANE OF GLASS.

One That Once Cost Citizen George Francis Train $40,000.

A broken window pane once cost George Francis Train more than $40,000. It was this way: Citizen Train, "with the brains of twenty men in his head, all pulling different ways," went to Omaha in the spring of 1861. At that time he was the most hated of man in America. He had not a thing but money. He bought 5,000 city lots and altogether spent several hundred thousand dollars. He boarded at the Herndon House, the best hotel in sight. The quixotic Train was regular in only one thing—his habits. He always occupied the same seat at the table. One morning a pane of glass was broken out of a window directly behind his chair. He protested and was advised to change his seat. He would not. Instead he paid a servant 10 cents a minute to stand between him and the draft. After breakfast he expostulated with the landlord, but received no satisfaction.

"Never mind," said Train. "In sixty days I will build a hotel that will ruin your business."

And he did. The contract was let that day. Scores of men were put to work. The site selected was Ninth and Harney streets, near the Missouri river. Citizen Train went to New York and engaged Colonel Cozzens, a noted caterer of that city, as manager for his hotel.

The building alone cost $40,000. The furnishings cost $20,000 more. In the basement was a gas plant, the only one west of St. Louis. The work was done on time, and, true to his word, sixty days after he threatened the manager of the Herndon House George Francis Train, citizen of the earth, opened his hotel, which he called the Cozzens House. The grand opening ball was attended by the governor of Nebraska and his staff, the mayor of Omaha and many notables from other states. The house was a blaze of glory and a scene of almost oriental magnificence. Just when the big reception was well on there was a sudden flash, a strange noise, and then—total darkness! The gas plant had collapsed.

The Cozzens House did a flourishing business for a year or two, and the Herndon House was badly crippled. Finally Train fell out with his manager, and the place was closed.

After the business part of Omaha moved back from the river the Herndon House declined and finally relapsed into a state of lingerous decrepitude. A few years later it became the property of the Union Pacific railroad.

VOODOO DOCTORS.

Belief of Negroes In Their Ability to Work "Spells."

A well educated and clever negro in Philadelphia related, with obvious sincerity, an experience of his own with a famous voodoo "doctor" of that city who had grown rich from his wizardry.

"Once a person had a writ out against me," this negro said. "The constable had it. The magistrate was set against me. I went and got a charm from the 'doctor.' I met my enemy, but I was not seen. I met the constable, and he walked by and never noticed me. The magistrate did what he had never done before—forgot all about it. The voodoo stopped it all."

This same negro related another incident of his experience:

"Once I was nearly killed by a voodoo black cat, which used to come into the house. I threw a stick and hit it. It was a witch. It tormented me. I was ridden in dreams like a horse. I suffered terribly. I was dying. I went to the voodoo 'doctor.' I paid him $5 for a spell. That night I awoke. The window was open; the moon was shining. I saw the little black witch hovering up and down there. She was smaller than in her own body. She wore a very big, old fashioned bonnet. Her face was like that of the cat. But she did not come any closer to me. Then she faded away. That ended it."

The belief is prevalent among the negroes that witches have power to assume the forms of various animals. In South Carolina a means employed to guard against such visitations is to scatter rice or similar small grains thickly over the floor in the form of a cross. Before the witch can approach her victim she must devour every grain. This task is too tedious for her patience, and she takes herself off.—Marvin Dana in Metropolitan Magazine.

The Silver Rabbit.

There is a kind of rabbit which abounds in Lincolnshire, England, and is called the "silver rabbit." Its fur is of a delicate silvery gray. Although it is little prized in England, its skins are shipped in enormous numbers to different parts of Asia, especially Tartary and China, where the fur is considered the fittest thing for monarchs to wear. Only the richest can afford it there, so heavy is the price demanded.

Revenge!

"I," declared the popular author, "have signed an exclusive contract with one magazine."

"But now that you are famous," protested a friend, "other magazines will be writing for your work."

"And I shall decline their offers with thanks. I have even ordered some printed slips."—St. Louis Republic.

His Periodicals.

"Do you take any periodicals?" asked the clergyman on his first round of parish visits.

"Well, I don't," replied the woman, "but my husband takes 'em frequent. I do wish you'd try to get him to sign the pledge."—Judge.

The Baby Will Get Even.

Hewitt—Does your baby keep you awake? Jewett—No, I fooled him. As soon as he was born I got a job working nights.—New York Press.

Before you set your heart on anything maturely consider whether it will add to your ultimate happiness.

PRINTERS' BLUNDERS.

Comic Effects Frequent In the Days When Bad Copy Was the Rule.

Typographical errors that produced weird or comical effects are described by the St. Louis Republic in an article recalling the days when all of that newspaper's type was set by hand, before the introduction of typesetting machines, when the copy, instead of being typewritten, was turned over to the printer in an infinite variety of good, bad and indifferent chirography.

Comparatively few of the errors were allowed to contribute to the gayety of the subscribers, as the majority were squelched in the "house of correction," as the proofroom was facetiously termed. From a collection made by a proofreader the following instances of ridiculous misreading of copy are taken:

"His blushing bride" was transformed into "his blustering bride."

A captain was said to have "served with destruction in the Confederate army," but the writer thought he wrote "distinction."

Two pictures entitled "The Galley Slave" and "Each In Their Turn" were referred to as "The Galley I Love" and "Enoch In Skin Town."

Having in mind the influence of former citizens of the land of the shamrock upon the political destinies of the town, what more natural than that the printer man should set up an "Irish district court" where it had been the "first district court?"

Professor Frank Gecks was mentioned as having rendered "violent selections" rather than "violin selections."

Somebody was quoted as saying that "all the singing folks on the vaudeville stage have hundreds of wives," but the copy, when carefully examined, was found to read "husbands or wives," and a sensation in the theatrical world was averted.

"They sailed for three days around the cape and daily slaughtered a small Italian" was corrected to read "sighted a small island."

On one occasion the reporter wrote of certain "dwarfed and hungered children," who were made to appear perhaps more pathetic when the compositor substituted the words "doorfed and haggard."

"He takes delight in talking on his family shame" was a shameful thing to say about him, for "favorite theme" was meant.

"Red Cross Society Will Fight Corbett" was the way the typesetter transformed the copy concerning a crusade against cholera.

AN HONEST ARTIST.

He Would Not Paint a Lie Even For a Napoleon.

There was no love lost between the Emperor Louis Napoleon and his cousin, Prince Napoleon, whom the Parisians called "Plon Plon." The prince used to make abusive speeches against the emperor, which people were only too ready to repeat to him. "Let him alone," Louis Napoleon would reply. "He is too well known. No one would turn me out to place him on the throne."

The emperor was correct, for no one said a good word about "Plon Plon." He was commonly believed to have shown the white feather in the Crimea and never exposed himself where the lead was falling. An English lady who in her younger days mingled with French society tells in her "Foreign Courts and Foreign Homes" a story as discreditable to Prince Napoleon as it is honorable to a French artist.

While the artist was painting the historical picture of the battle of the Alma, which the emperor had ordered, Prince Napoleon called at the painter's studio to make known to him the facts. On leaving he said he wished the prominent figure in the battle to be himself mounted on his white charger. He sent the horse to the artist, so that he could paint its exact portrait. When the picture was finished and invitations were sent out for a "private view," the white charger was seen, a prominent figure in the battle, but without a rider.

On hearing of this terrible omission the prince sent an aid-de-camp to ask the reason. The honest artist said the horse should remain if the prince wished, but no rider would be on it. "Tell the prince I have never yet painted a lie." The hint was taken. The prince ordered the horse to be rubbed out.

Fortunate, Indeed.

Cook—Taylor was always a fortunate man, but doesn't it seem wonderful that his luck should stay with him to the very last?

Raleigh—How was that?

Cook—Why, he was operated on for the removal of a pearl which he had accidentally swallowed while eating oysters, and when the pearl was examined it was found to be valuable enough to pay for both the operation and the funeral.—Judge.

A Favored Fowl.

"I has been told," said Miss Miami Brown, "dat de parrot is one of de longest lived birds dat is."

"De statement," replied Mr. Erasmus Pinkley, "is strictly ornithological."

"I wonder why."

"I specks dat one reason why de parrot lives so long is dat he ain't good to eat."—Washington Star.

Giving Money.

The difficulty which is faced in America in connection with philanthropy is not to find the people who have the money to give, but to discover the ways in which money may be given wisely. Ideas for wise giving are much scarcer than money awaiting opportunity.—Chicago Tribune.

Willing to Tell.

"One-half the world doesn't know how the other half lives," declared a notorious lady gossip.

"That isn't your fault," quietly observed one of her auditors.

Though wrong may win, its victory is brief.—Leonard.

A Poetic Comparison.

The poet was favoring a friendly soul with his last verses, says a writer in St. James' Budget. The verses were descriptive of a beautiful girl. The poet read:

"Her hair was massed in flowing curls.
The color of a whisper."

This made the listener "sit up." "What's that?" he said. "Read that again."

"I thought you would say something about that," the poet answered. "I don't want to appear egotistical, but that little phrase gives some scope for the exercise of the mind."

"In what way?"

The poet laughed.

"Don't you see," he said, "how beautifully that describes the shade of her hair? Every poet speaks of golden hair or raven locks. To be a success one must be original. Well, she did not have golden hair. It was nearly golden, and I convey the impression by means of that one word."

The other still looked puzzled.

"You have heard," said the poet patiently, "that silence is golden?"

"Yes," the other admitted.

"Well," resumed the poet, "if silence is golden what would a whisper be? It would be nearly golden, wouldn't it?"

The poet laughed again. The other was sitting down and could not stagger, so he laughed too.

Indian Burials.

The Indian method of burial was to fasten a corpse upon cross sticks supported by poles in the ground or in the boughs of the treetops. Here the air and the elements silently disposed of the lifeless clay until in a year or so but little remained to bear evidence of a tomb, perhaps some broken sticks in the top and a few scattered beads or human bones beneath the burial place. I cannot conceive of anything more pitifully grewsome than an Indian burial ground of this type. I have seen them in the fall of the year, when the winds were shaking and swaying the platforms and wringing the leafless trees, daunting the burial rags like signals of distress from the dead and whistling through and over the whitening bones and neglected remains of those who had many a time withstood the tempest and storm when the breath of life stirred within them.—Army and Navy Life.

The Pelican.

The pelican is not an attractive bird. He offends both the eye and the nose. But he is commendably regular in his habits. The parent birds catch fish and after eating their fill deposit the others in their pouches under their bills and carry them to their young. These pouches will hold from three to eight pounds of fish. They are elastic and when distended to their utmost nearly touch the ground. When empty, the pouch lies close up under the big bill and is merely a mass of wrinkles. It is this pouch that gives the pelican his characteristic and disagreeable odor, caused by particles of decaying fish. The pelican's legs are short and strong, and its feet have large webs. It is not a fast swimmer or a rapid flier, but it is practically tireless in both air and water. On land it is awkward and unwieldy.

How Frozen Insects Revive.

Experiments in reviving frozen insects by a naturalist show some surprising results. A large cecropia moth, frozen in the center of a snowball until it was perfectly brittle, revived in twenty seconds when held near a stove. Several newly hatched io moths revived in a similar manner after being frozen stiff and then thawed out. Similar experiments with ants, butterflies and house flies gave the same results. But the naturalist noticed that recently hatched insects resist cold better than older ones.

The Organ.

Like most important inventions, that of the organ is veiled in mystery. The invention of the organ has been attributed to Ctesibius, a barber of Alexandria, about 250 B. C.; also to the celebrated Archimedes, 220 B. C. It is certain that the organ was brought to Europe from the eastern or Greek empire and was applied to religious devotions in churches about A. D. 650.

Out of the Hymnbook.

A minister, having given out his "notices," was about to read his hymn when he was reminded of one notice he had forgotten. Stopping, he made this announcement, apologizing for his forgetfulness. Then, much to the amusement of his audience, he began to line out the hymn as follows:

"Lord, what a thoughtless wretch am I?"—Judge's Library.

To Simplify English.

It is the vowels which are the great difficulty of English pronunciation. We want our vowel sounds standardized for us—all the pronunciations, with the correct intonations, set down for us in some intelligible and easily understood form.—Country Life.

The Genius.

Mark Twain said of genius at a New York banquet:

"A genius, as an old lady in Hannibal once explained to me, is a man what knows more'n he can find out and spills vittels on his clothes."

Handel's Philosophy.

Handel, when the curtain would rise upon a nearly empty house, would say soothingly to his associates:

"Ach, never mind; the music will sound all the better!"

There are two ways of meeting a trouble—either give it no attention at all or give it a great deal of attention promptly.—Atchison Globe.

Burning Wood.

Wood crackles when it is ignited because the air expanded by heat forces its way through the pores of the wood with a crackling noise. Green wood makes less snapping than dry because the pores contain less air, being filled with sap and moisture, which extinguish the flame, whereas the pores of dry wood are filled with air, which supports combustion.

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Put some urine in a small glass and let it stand 24 hours; if it has a sediment; if it is pale or discolored, cloudy or ropy; your kidneys and bladder are sick and there is no medicine in existence that has made such remarkable cures as Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. If you are doubtful, it will only cost you the price of a postal card TO DISPEL THAT DOUBT.

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Time Table in Effect June 15, 1908.

Leave Newport for Fall River, Taunton and Boston week days, 5.58, 6.50, 8.10, 9.05, 11.04 a. m., 1.05, 3.05, 5.00, 9.05 p. m. Return leave Boston 6.35, 8.50, 10.40 a. m., 12.50, 2.40, 3.55, 4.50, a8.00, 6.50 p. m. Sundays—Leave Newport 7.02, 8.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.10, 9.05 p. m. Return 6.27, 8.50 a. m., 12.50, 1.27, 5.10, a8.00 p. m.

Middletown and Portsmouth—5.58, 6.50, 9.05, 11.04 a. m., 1.05, 3.06, 5.00, 9.05 p. m.

Tiverton—5.58, 6.50, 8.10, 9.05, 11.04 a. m., 1.05, 3.05, 5.00, 5.58, 8.10, 9.05 p. m.

Middleboro—11.04 a. m., 3.05 p. m.

Hyannis—8.10, 11.04 a. m., 3.05 p. m.

Provincetown—5.58, a. m., 3.05 p. m.

Plymouth—5.58, 11.04 a. m., 3.05 p. m.

New Bedford—a5.58, 6.50, 8.10, 9.05, 11.04 a. m., 3.05, 5.00, p. m.

Providence (via Fall River)—5.58, 6.50, 8.10, 9.05, 11.04 a. m., 1.05, 3.05, 5.00, 9.05 p. m.

aBoat from Fall River, commencing June 28.

W. G. BIERD, Gen'l Sup't.
A. B. SMITH, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Old Colony Street Railway Co.

Newport & Fall River Time Table.

Leave City Hall, Newport, for Fall River, via Middletown, Portsmouth and Tiverton, 6.10, a. m., then ten and fifty minutes past the even hour and half past the odd hour, until 10.10 p. m., then 11.15 p. m.

Sundays, 6.50 a. m. Then same as week days.

Returning, leave City Hall, Fall River, for Newport via Tiverton, Portsmouth and Middletown, 5.10 a. m., then ten and fifty minutes past the odd hour and half past the even hour until 10.30 p. m., then 11.15 p. m.

Sundays, 6.30 a. m., then same as week days.

Leave City Hall, Fall River (for Stone Bridge only), 1.50 p. m. and 6.10 p. m.

Return, Leave Stone Bridge for Fall River 4.25 p. m. and 6.45 p. m. Do not run Sundays.

NEWPORT CITY CARS

Leave One Mile Corner for Morton Park 6.00 a. m., and every fifteen minutes until and including 11.00 p. m. Sundays 6.30 a. m., then same as week days.

Return, Leave Morton Park, 6.22 a. m., then every fifteen minutes until 11.22 p. m. Sundays, 6.52 a. m., then same as week days.

Leave Franklin Street for Beach, 6.45 a. m., then every fifteen minutes until 6.00 p. m. Sundays, 7.30 a. m., then same as week days.

Return, Leave Beach, 7.00 a. m., then every fifteen minutes until 11.00 p. m. Sundays, 7.45 a. m., then same as week days.

Leave Franklin Street Waiting Room for Beach 6.15 a. m., then every fifteen minutes until 10.45 p. m. Sundays, same as week days.

Leave Franklin Street for Mile Corner, 6.30, a. m., then every fifteen minutes until 11.30 p. m. Sundays, 7 a. m., then same as week days.

Leave Franklin Street for Morton Park 6.15 a. m., then every fifteen minutes until 11.15 p. m. Sundays, 6.45 a. m., then same as week days.

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C. C. GARDNER, Agent, Newport.
THE NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION CO.

It naturally follows that if the subject is dropped the discussion is broken up.—Corn-Fed Philosopher.

WHAT IS A DAY?

You Probably Think It Is Twenty-four Hours, but It Isn't.

Nine persons out of ten—yes, 990 out of every 1,000—if asked how long it takes the earth to turn once on its axis would answer twenty-four hours, and to the question, How many times does it turn on its axis in the course of the year? the answer would be 365¼ times. Both answers are wrong.

It requires but twenty-three hours and fifty-six minutes for the earth to make one complete turn, and it makes 366¼ turns during the year. The error springs from a wrong idea of what is meant by a day.

The day is not, as is commonly supposed, the time required by the earth to make one turn on its axis, but the interval between two successive passages of the sun across the meridian—that is to say, the time which elapses after the sun is seen exactly south in its diurnal course through the heavens before it is again seen in that position.

Now, in consequence of the earth's revolution in its orbit or path round the sun, the sun has the appearance of moving very slowly in the heavens in a direction from east to west. At noon tomorrow the sun will be a short distance to the east of the point in the heavens at which it is seen at noon today, so that when the earth has made one complete turn it will still have to turn four minutes longer before the sun can again be seen exactly south.

THE ANCIENT SPARTANS.

They Flogged Men Who Grew Too Fat For Military Service.

Among the ancient Spartans everything was considered secondary to military efficiency, and with a view to securing this the boys and men were by law kept in a continual state of "training." No deformed child was allowed to live. Boys were taken from their homes and subjected to military regulations at the age of seven. They were compelled to wear the same single garment winter and summer. At twenty they joined the ranks and from that age till they reached sixty were required to dine at the public tables, where only a certain quantity was supplied for each man. The magistrates interfered in absurdly small matters. They regulated the degree of fatness to which it was lawful for any citizen to extend his body.

Those who dared to grow too fat or too soft for military service and exercise were sometimes soundly flogged. Aelian in his history relates that Nauclis, son of Polytus, was brought before the ephors (magistrates) and the whole assembly of Sparta, and "his unlawful fatness" was publicly exposed, and he was threatened with perpetual banishment if he did not bring his body within the regular Spartan compass and give up the culpable mode of living, which was declared to be more worthy of an Ionian than a Spartan.

Clock and Watch Freaks.

"A watch isn't exactly dirty when it requires cleaning," says a watchmaker. "It may need cleaning when it hasn't even been worn.

"A common cause of this is that the oil in the works has dried up and become sticky, causing the watch to go slow or even to stop. In this case it not only wants cleaning, but also the addition of fresh oil.

"The best oil for this purpose is obtained from the jawbone of a porpoise or kindred fish. Many watchmakers mix their own oil from various kinds.

"Clocks also stop for no apparent reason. During a thunderstorm, for instance, a clock may stop, only resuming work when minutes, days or even weeks have passed.

"Thunderstorms, again, have been responsible for the restarting of old clocks which have apparently retired altogether from active service."—London Answers.

Brides and Wet Weather.

A Breton bride rather likes to have a wet wedding. It is held to signify that all her tears are now shed and that she will therefore have a happy married life. I know of no similar belief in the British isles.

The Erza of Simbirsk call the day before the wedding the weeping day, and the bride and her girl friends weep all they can, with the idea, it would seem, of getting the mourning of life over so that only joy may remain.

The Badagas of the Neilgherries attain the same end by sousing the bride with water. Some Greek tribes have a similar belief in the virtue of a drenching bringing good fortune.

The Omnipresent Rose.

Every continent on the globe, with the exception of Australia, produces wild roses. There can be little doubt that the rose is one of the oldest flowers in the world, perhaps grown from the wind blown seeds in paradise. In Egypt it is depicted on numbers of early bas-reliefs, dating from 3000 to 3500 B. C. Rosewater, or the essence of roses, is mentioned by Homer in the "Iliad," and the flower is spoken of in the Proverbs of Solomon.

Truthful Cholly.

"Cholly, have you ever loved before?"

"My dear girl, I will be honest with you. I have been engaged so many times that my ex-fiancees have perfected an organization and adopted a yell."—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Must Have Been a Prize.

"But how could you tell, darling, that I had never proposed to any other girl?"

"Because you were not married," she murmured rapturously and admiringly.—Judge.

The Eastern Question.

"Paw, have you ever been east?"

"Yes. I spent a year in New York city when I was considerably younger than I am now."

"Well, what is the 'eastern question?'"

"The only one I ever heard was, 'How much is he worth?'"—Chicago Tribune.

HIS PASSPORT NO GOOD.

Italy Holds That "Once an Italian Always an Italian."

When on my first visit to Italy after an absence of twenty-five years, furnished though I was with a passport from Washington with the great red seal of state and with my naturalization papers, I was amazed when I was arrested and put in a den of a prison reeking with filth and vermin because I had paid no attention to the Italian laws regarding the matter of military obligation. I was under the impression, as I am sure many Americans are, that when once I had sworn off my allegiance to the king of Italy and had become an American citizen I would be recognized as such and not be required to fulfill the obligations of an Italian citizen.

The experience was not amusing, and yet as I look back upon it there was a ridiculous side to it. When with great dignity and pride I pulled from my pocket my passport I expected to see the little Italian official gasp for breath and humbly beg my pardon. Imagine my feelings when, glancing at the American eagle on my papers and the signature of the secretary of state, I at the same time exclaiming, "Sono cittadino Americano" ("I am an American citizen"), he turned his back upon me and said most indifferently, "Fa niente; fa niente" ("That's nothing; that's nothing"). I was led away by two carabinieri and turned into a large room, where I found seven prisoners who were to be my companions for that day and night. The next day I was taken before the prefect of the province, and then it was learned that I was not obliged to serve the regular three years in the Italian army, not because I was an American citizen—that was not recognized—but because I was the only male in my family. The Italian theory is "once an Italian always an Italian." The government does not recognize the change of allegiance on the part of any of its subjects.—Antonio Mangano in "Charities and the Commons."

PAIN AND PLEASURE.

The Sensations That Come When a Person Is Hanged.

This is the way Rev. J. T. Mann in Spare Moments describes the way it feels to be hanged:

At Fort Barrancas, Fla., on April 4, 1868, I was hanged as a Confederate spy. I spent four minutes physically and spiritually between earth and heaven. Then a Yankee sergeant, believing me to be the wrong man, cut me down.

My first sensation when the barrel was kicked from under my feet was that a steam boiler inside me was about to explode. Every vein and blood vessel to and from my heart seemed charged with an oppressive fullness that must find an avenue of escape. The nervous system throughout its length was tingling with a painful, prickling sensation the like of which I never felt before or since. Then followed the sense of an explosion, as if a volcano had erupted. This seemed to give me relief, and the pain gave way to a pleasurable feeling, one very desirable could it be secured without death. With this sensation a light broke in upon my sight, a light of milky whiteness, yet, strange to say, so transparent that it was easier to pierce with the eye than the light of day. Then came into my mouth a taste of sweetness the like of which I have never since known. And I felt myself moving on, with a consciousness of leaving everything behind. Then I heard the sweetest music, and it seemed that more than a thousand harps led in each part, accompanied by myriads of voices.

And the sensation of coming back to life after I had been cut down was just as painful as the first feeling of hanging. It was acute torture. Every nerve seemed to have a pain of its own. My nose and fingers were seats of the most excruciating agony. In half an hour the pain was all gone, but I would not go through the experience again for the wealth of the Indies.

Russian Marriages.

The celebration of a Russian marriage sometimes extends over three days. At the wedding festivities the bride is expected to dance with the men one after another until she drops with sheer fatigue. It is a matter of pride with her to keep going as long as possible, and it is not unusual to find a bride dancing gayly after three days and nights of vigorous frolic. When a girl is dancing with a man she always holds his pipe. It would be regarded as extremely rude if a man should continue to smoke his pipe in such circumstances.—London Tit-Bits.

Not So Bad.

Mr. Subbs (after engaging cook)—There's one other thing I suppose you should know, Miss Flannigan—my wife is a chronic invalid, confined to her room.

Miss Flannigan—That's fine! I wor afeerd she might be wan iv thim chronic kickers that ar-re confined t' th' kitchen, begobs!—Puck.

She Hit Back.

"I told teacher, pop, that you said she taught you when you was a little boy."

"What did she say?"

"That stupidity must run in the family."—Baltimore American.

And Some Hard Words.

"When a woman packs a trunk she puts her soul into the task."

"And when a man packs a trunk he puts his feet into it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Ill founded enmities are ever the most obstinate.—Retz.

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PUBLIC LAWS, PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION, 1908.

(The Chapters of the Public Laws are numbered continuously from the General Laws, Revision of 1896.)

CHAPTER 1592.

AN ACT Concerning the Registration, Numbering, etc., and Speed of Motor Vehicles, and the Licensing of Operators of Such Vehicles.

(Passed May 26, 1908.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Definitions. The words and phrases used in this act shall, for the purposes of this act, unless the same be contrary to or inconsistent with the context, be construed as follows: (1) "motor vehicle" shall include all vehicles propelled by mechanical power, except road-rollers, street sprinklers, fire engines and apparatus, police patrol wagons, ambulances, and such vehicles as run only upon rails or tracks; (2) "motor-cycle" shall include only those motor vehicles having pedals and saddle, with driver sitting astride; (3) "registration" has reference to vehicle; registration of a motor vehicle by the owner or person in control thereof does not give such person the right to operate the machine upon the public highways; (4) "license" has reference to the operator; each person who operates a motor vehicle must have an operator's license; (5) "public highways" shall include any highway, state road, public street, avenue, alley, park, parkway, driveway or public place in any city, village or town; (6) "closely built up" shall mean, (a) the territory of a city, village, or town contiguous to a public highway which is at that point built up with structures devoted to business, (b) the territory of a city, village, or town contiguous to a public highway not devoted to business, where for not less than one-quarter of a mile the dwelling houses on such highway average less than one hundred feet apart, and also (c) the territory outside of a city or village contiguous to a public highway within a distance of one-half mile from any post-office: Provided, that for a distance of at least one-quarter of a mile within such limits the dwelling houses on such highway average less than one hundred feet apart; and provided, further, that the city and town officers having charge of such highway shall have placed conspicuously thereon signs of sufficient size to be easily readable by a person using the highway, bearing the words, "slow down to fifteen miles," and also an arrow pointing in the direction where the speed is to be reduced.

Sec. 2. Every owner of one or more motor vehicles shall file in the office of the state board of public roads, on a blank furnished by said board, a statement, under oath, of his name, residence, and post-office address, and a brief description of each motor vehicle owned or controlled by him, including the name of the maker, the number, if any, affixed by the maker, the character of the motor power, and the amount of such motor power stated in figures of horse-power as advertised by the maker thereof, and such other information as shall be required by said board. The said board shall then register each such motor vehicle, assigning to it a distinguishing number or mark, and shall thereupon issue to the owner thereof a certificate of registration which shall contain the name, place of residence, and post-office address of the owner, and the number or mark assigned to such motor vehicle, and such certificate shall at all times be carried upon such motor vehicle and shall be subject to examination upon demand by any proper officer. The certificates provided for in this section and in section three shall continue in force until one year from the date of issue, and upon the renewal of any such certificate said board shall re-assign the distinguishing number or mark contained therein.

Sec. 3. Every manufacturer of or dealer in motor vehicles may, instead of registering each motor vehicle owned or controlled by him, make application under oath to said board for a general distinguishing number or mark, and said board may, if satisfied as to the facts stated in said application, issue to the applicant a certificate of registration containing the name, place of residence, and post-office address of the applicant, and the general distinguishing number or mark assigned to him; and all motor vehicles owned or controlled by such manufacturer or dealer shall, until sold, or let for hire, or loaned for a period of more than five successive days, be regarded as registered under, and having assigned to them, such general distinguishing number or mark. Manufacturers or dealers shall not be required to carry such certificates upon the vehicles registered under the provisions of this section, but every person operating a motor vehicle registered under the provisions of this section shall display on such vehicle, in such manner as said board may prescribe, the operator's license number assigned to such person.

Sec. 4. Every motor vehicle, except motor cycles, shall, at all times while being used or operated upon the public highways of this state, have displayed in a conspicuous place and manner a plate or marker entirely unobscured, and securely fastened, upon both the front and the rear of such motor vehicle, the plate or marker on the rear thereof to be fastened so as not to swing. Said plates or markers shall be obtained from the state board of public roads, as hereinafter provided, and shall bear the initial letters of this state and the number and mark assigned to such motor vehicle, the figures thereon to be not less than four inches high and each stroke thereof to be not less than one-half inch wide; and in case of plates or markers not in use on motor vehicles on the date that this act takes effect, the letters and figures thereon to be not less than four inches high and each stroke thereof to be not less than one-half inch wide.

Sec. 5. Every motor cycle shall, at all times while being used or operated upon the public highways of this state, have displayed thereon the initial letters of this state and number or mark assigned to such motor cycle, such letters and figures to be at least one inch high and either painted on such motor cycle or displayed on a plate or marker securely fastened thereto, and no motor cycle shall be operated with its muffler open.

Sec. 6. The state board of public roads shall keep a record of all statements filed with said board and of all certificates issued by said board, which shall be open to public inspection; and said board shall furnish, from time to time, at cost price, to any person having a motor vehicle registered under the provisions of this act, as many plates or markers as may be required by such person for display upon such motor vehicle. Upon the transfer of ownership of any motor vehicle its certificate of registration shall expire, and said board, at its discretion, may re-assign the distinguishing mark or number described in such certificate. In the event that any certificate or license issued by said board under the provisions of this act shall be lost or destroyed, said board shall issue, to the person whose certificate or license has been so lost or destroyed, a duplicate thereof. In the event that said board is unable to immediately furnish any plate or marker provided for by this act to any person entitled thereto, said board may issue a certificate to such person stating that such marker has been ordered and giving the number thereof, and such person may thereafter use a temporary plate or marker, similar in form to the plate or marker provided for by this act, until said plate or marker has been so furnished.

Sec. 7. No person shall operate a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state until he shall have first obtained a license for that purpose, but nothing herein contained shall prevent the operating of a motor vehicle by an unlicensed person other than a person whose application has been refused or whose license has been suspended or revoked, if accompanied by a licensed operator, which licensed operator shall also be personally liable for any violation of the provisions of section eleven, twelve, or thirteen of this act. Licenses for operating motor vehicles shall be issued by the state board of public roads, but no license shall be issued to any person under the age of sixteen years. Any applicant for a license to operate a motor vehicle upon the public highways shall be required by said board to show such knowledge of the mechanism of motor vehicles, the rules of the road, and the motor vehicle law, as will, in the opinion of said board, render said applicant a proper and safe person to operate said vehicle upon the public highway. The state board of public roads may, at its discretion, refuse to grant a license for operating a motor vehicle upon the public highways to any applicant whom, for any reason, it considers an improper person. Applications for licenses shall be made under oath upon blanks furnished by said board, and said application blanks and said licenses shall be in such form and contain such provisions, not inconsistent with this act, as said board may determine. A number shall be assigned to each licensee, and a proper record of all applications for licenses and of all licenses issued shall be kept by said board at its office, and shall be open to public inspection. Each license shall state the name, place of residence, and post office address of the licensee, and the number assigned to him. Said licenses shall continue in force until one year from the date of issue, unless suspended or revoked for cause, and shall at all times be carried by the licensee when he is operating a motor vehicle upon the highways of this state, and shall be subject to examination upon demand by any proper officer; and said licenses shall have endorsed thereon in the proper handwriting of the licensee the name of said licensee, and when requested by a proper officer, in the discharge of his duties under this act, said licensee shall write his name in the presence of said officer, to the end that the identity of said licensee may be determined.

Sec. 8. The following fees shall be paid to the state board of public roads for the certificates and licenses issued by it in accordance with the provisions of this act: five (5) dollars for each certificate of registration of a motor vehicle other than a motor cycle, or automobile truck of twenty horse-power or less; ten (10) dollars for each motor vehicle over twenty horse-power and not more than thirty horse-power; fifteen (15) dollars for each motor vehicle of more than thirty horse-power and not more than forty horse-power; twenty-five (25) dollars for each motor vehicle of more than forty horse-power; fifty (50) cents for each certificate of registration of a motor cycle or automobile truck or duplicate thereof; fifty (50) dollars for each dealer's or manufacturer's certificate; one dollar for each original license or duplicate thereof to operate a motor vehicle other than a motor cycle; fifty cents for each original license or duplicate thereof to operate a motor cycle.

Sec. 9. The state board of public roads may, after due hearing upon not less than three days' notice in writing, suspend or revoke the license issued to any person under section seven of this act for any cause which it may deem sufficient; but every applicant for a license whose application shall be refused by said board, and every licensee whose license shall be suspended or revoked by said board, may appeal to the superior court from such decision, refusal, or revocation, which court may affirm or overrule the decision of said board. Every district court in this state shall in every case in which a person is convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of sections eleven, twelve, or thirteen of this act, within ten days after such conviction therein, transmit notice thereof to the state board of public roads. Said courts may furnish to said board the details of all flagrant cases which may be heard before them, and they may make such recommendations to said board as to the suspension or revocation of the licenses of the parties defendant in such cases as they may deem proper. Said board shall keep such data in its office, which shall be open to public inspection. Whenever any person licensed to operate a motor vehicle upon the public highways of the state shall have been convicted of any violation of sections eleven, twelve, or thirteen of this act, said board may revoke the license of such person, and require a return of the same. No person shall, for the period of three months from the date of the revocation of his license, be capable of receiving a new license, nor thereafter except in the discretion of said board.

Sec. 10. Any non-resident of this state who shall have complied with the laws of the state or territory of the United States in which he resides, requiring the registration of owners of motor vehicles, or of motor cycles, or of both, and the display of identification numbers on such vehicles, and who shall cause the identification numbers of such state or territory, in accordance with the laws thereof, and none other, together with the initial letter or letters of such state or territory, to be displayed on his motor vehicle while used or operated upon the public highways of this state, may bring his motor vehicle into this state for use on its highways without complying with the provisions of the foregoing sections of this act: Provided, however, that if said non-resident shall use his motor vehicle on the highways of this state more than twenty (20) days in any one calendar year he shall then be subject to and shall comply with said provisions, and if he shall be convicted of violating, on any of said twenty days, any provisions of sections eleven, twelve, or thirteen of this act, he shall immediately be subject to and required to comply with all the provisions of this act relating to the registration of motor vehicles and the licensing of operators thereof.

Sec. 11. No person shall operate or cause to be operated a motor vehicle on the public highways of this state recklessly or at a rate of speed greater than is reasonable and proper, having regard to the width, traffic, and use of the highway, or so as to endanger property or the life or limb of any person, or in any event on any public highway, where the territory contiguous thereto is closely built up, at a rate of speed greater than fifteen miles per hour, or elsewhere at a rate of speed greater than twenty-five miles per hour, subject however to all other provisions of this section and of this act relative to the operation of such vehicles.

Sec. 12. Upon approaching any person standing or walking in the travelled portion of any public highway, or a horse or any other draft animal being led, ridden, or driven thereon, or a crossing of intersecting public highways, or a bridge, or a sharp turn, or a curve, or a steep descent, and also in passing such person or such horse or other draft animal, and in traversing such crossing, bridge, turn, curve, or descent, the person operating a motor vehicle shall have the same under control and shall reduce its speed to a reasonable and proper rate. If such horse or other draft animal being so led, ridden, or driven shall appear to be frightened, or if the person in charge thereof shall signal so to do, the person operating such motor vehicle shall bring the same and the motor or other power propelling the same immediately to a stop and, if travelling in the opposite direction, shall remain stationary so long as may be reasonable to allow such horse or animal to pass, or, if travelling in the same direction, shall use reasonable caution in thereafter passing such horse or other animal. Upon approaching a crossing of intersecting highways, a bridge, sharp turn, curve, or a steep descent, the person operating a motor vehicle shall slow down and give a timely signal with his bell, horn, or other device for signalling. Whenever two vehicles meet on a public highway, the operator of each vehicle shall seasonably keep to the right so as to pass without interference. Whenever one vehicle overtakes another, the one in the rear shall give timely signal as aforesaid, and shall pass on the left, and the operator of the one in front shall seasonably bear to the right so as to allow free passage on the left. The driver of any motor vehicle on any highway, approaching an intersecting highway, shall slow down and keep to the right of the intersection of the centers of both highways, when turning to the right, and pass to the right of the intersection of the centres of both highways, when turning to the right, and pass to the right of the intersection of the centres of said highways before turning to the left. Every driver of a motor vehicle, after knowingly causing an acci-

CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX.

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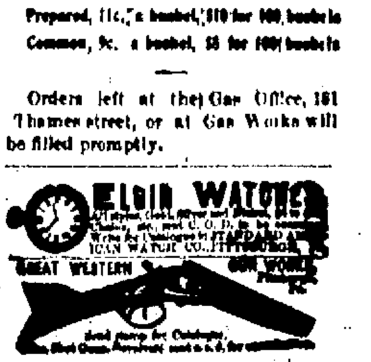

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The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Office Telephone 181
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Saturday, November 7, 1908.

The next National House of Representatives will consist of 216 Republicans and 175 Democrats.

Senator Aldrich will retire from the United States Senate at the end of his present term three years hence.—Exchange.

Perhaps.

The Providence papers ought now to go out and kick themselves. They fought the Republican party of this State and worked night and day for its defeat. The result was the biggest Republican victory ever known since the party had its birth.

Upon the announcement of Taft's election the 5000 operatives in two great thread mills in Newark, N. J., were notified that full time work would be resumed next Monday. Since last April the mills have been running on part time. Thousands of mills all over the country are doing the same.

It is generally conceded that in the electoral college there will be 320 votes for Taft & Sherman and 163 votes for Bryan & Kern. Maryland gives Taft one elector and the other seven go to Bryan. Missouri also goes for Taft. This will give Taft nearly as many electoral votes as Roosevelt received in 1904.

Where, oh where is the much heralded Lincoln Union party that was going to revolutionize this State into the Democratic ranks? In the language of the street Messrs. Rathbone Gardner, R. H. I. Goddard, & Co. can go way back and sit down. They have had their day and their fun. It has been a little experience for them and now they will have the privilege of retiring to innocuous desuetude.

What Rhode Islander, last Christmas, could have believed it a possible thing that before holly and mistletoe time came round again the "Providence Tribune" would be ferociously attacking Senator Aldrich? Yet that's one of the interesting things that have occurred in the Plantations.—Hartford Courant.

The somersault that paper has turned on the Constitutional Amendment and on things political in general is equally surprising to many of its former friends.

The result of the election on Tuesday shows conclusively that the people of the country will never be ready to entrust the reins of government to William Jennings Bryan. They are perfectly willing to turn out and listen to his orations and under the spell of his voice will cheer him to the echo, but in the cold sober sense induced by the voting booth they cannot be induced to cast their ballots for him. It really seems as if Bryan's perpetual candidacy might be approaching its end.

The State Senate for the coming session will be composed of 31 Republicans, 7 Democrats. The house will have 66 Republicans and 6 Democrats. None of the Democratic leaders are left in either body with the exception of Senator McKenna of Cumberland. There is not a Democrat returned from the five cities of the State. Whatever Democrats there are in the Assembly come from the smaller country towns. In the Senate there are 18 new members and in the house 44. This is the largest number of new members the Legislature has had in some years.

The only satisfaction that the Democrats and Independents up the State can find in the Republican landslide is in believing that the victory in the State was won on national issues. That is really quite a compliment to the people of Rhode Island, because the Democratic leaders had tried their best to inject purely local issues into the national campaign, and had done their best to misrepresent the situation in every way. The attempt to support the candidacy of Taft on national issues and to oppose Sheffield on local issues was one of the most ridiculous straddles that the bumptious Independent leaders of this State have ever attempted. And the voters very clearly showed them that they were decidedly weary of their noise. It was a tremendous victory in State affairs as well as in national, and to crown all it was a campaign in which very little money was spent by either party.

The Providence Journal people have doubtless found out by this time that, in the language of the immortal Lincoln, they cannot fool all the people all the time. They may do it for a time. By raising false issues, by misstating the facts, and by absolute falsehoods, they with their pets, Rathbone Gardner, R. H. I. Goddard and others of that ilk, have succeeded for two years in carrying the largest city in the State over to the Democracy. The people of that city have at last come to their senses. This year they have begun to sit up and take notice. Result: they discovered how terribly they had been humbugged. They have now thrown off the yoke and once more arrayed themselves where they always belonged, in the Republican ranks. Well done, Providence! You did well for yourself. If you had done a little better for a candidate hailing from outside your city, in the person of the member of Congress from this district, you could have taken to yourselves much greater credit.

Portsmouth.

At the annual town meeting in the town on Tuesday the unusual feature of a tie vote for town clerk was recorded, both candidates receiving 150 votes. A special election will be required to decide the election. The town voted to grant liquor licenses by a substantial majority. The results in the town were as follows:

Moderator—Henry Anthony, 231.

Clerk—George R. Hicks, 150; William S. Brayton, 150.

First Councilman—Warren R. Sherman, 225

Second Councilman—John L. Tallman, 235

Third Councilman—Robert H. Manchester, 226.

Fourth Councilman—Borden L. Sisson, 167; William E. H. Sowle, 131.

Fifth Councilman—Henry F. Anthony, 229.

School Committee (3 years)—Michael J. Murphy, 228; Minot A. Steele, 230; Benjamin F. C. Boyd, 223.

Assessors of Taxes—John L. Borden, 229; Arthur L. Borden, 228; James F. Sherman, 220; Bradford Norman, 230; Albert W. Lawrence, 231; William Barclay, 220; William A. Smith, 214.

Town Treasurer—Benjamin Tallman, 230.

Tax Collector—William B. Anthony, 217.

Town Sergeant—Owen Reilly, 233.

Justice of the Peace—Isaac Chace, 198; Owen Rielly, 220.

While the Republicans only partly filled Infantry Hall on Saturday night the Lincoln Union crowded the Providence Opera House to the doors and made good use of standing room. The contrast plainly shows that the people of this State want representative government and intend to get it. Until the power to control legislation is taken away from the country towns which Brayton and Company own and operate and until the Governor secures the power to veto measures and to make executive appointments the Republican party in this State will be unpopular.—Providence Journal Editorial.

As a result of these great Democratic and assistant Democratic meetings there are hardly enough members of that party left in the General Assembly to count scattering. Evidently the people do know what they want and as always heretofore they expect to get it through the Republican party.

There is general rejoicing everywhere throughout this Congressional district that the people are at last to be represented by a man that can do something. Six years of Granger, who could do nothing if he had tried, has been six years too much for the good of the district. Mr. Sheffield's majority is not large but we have faith to believe that it is large enough to carry him to Washington. Had the city of Providence done its duty there would have been no question about his election. That city gave a majority for Taft, elected the entire Republican General Assembly ticket, and a Republican Mayor, and yet gave two thousand majority for the Democratic candidate to misrepresent their own interests in Congress. Comment is needless.

It is estimated that the present capital of the automobile business is about $94,000,000, with an additional $36,000,000 in kindred trades and $57,000,000 more in garages and retail salesrooms, making a total of $187,000,000. According to latest figures obtainable, there are 58,000 employees in the automobile factories in this country; about 29,000 employed indirectly in making the parts, while there are 21,500 in the sales and garage establishments. This gives a total of more than 108,000 employees. There are in this country 253 builders of automobiles, of whom at least 125 are beyond the experimental stage and are placing practical cars on the market.

The newspaper have already selected the Cabinet for President Taft. The following seems to be the most generally accepted list: Secretary of State, Elihu Root; Secretary of Treasury, George von L. Meyer; Secretary of War, Luke E. Wright; Postmaster-General, Frank H. Hitchcock; Secretary of the Navy, William Loeb, Jr.; Attorney-General, Frank B. Kellogg; Secretary of Interior, James B. Garfield; Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson; Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Oscar S. Straus. The President may confirm these appointments or he may make some of his own.

The question of the unemployed is assuming serious proportions in England. It is estimated there are 250,000 paupers in London, and that out of 650,000 trades-union members, for whom statistics have been compiled, 55,000, or 9 per cent. are out of work. In London there are 45,000 unemployed.

The Providence Journal before election asked if the Republicans of Rhode Island were afraid of the people? We should say not. It is the other fellow who has cause for fear.

The Outlook announces that after March 4, 1909, Theodore Roosevelt will be associated with that periodical as a special contributing editor.

"Old Prob" gave us ideal weather on election day and as a result a large vote was cast everywhere.

"We will give you some orators who will fire your imaginations," said the campaign worker.

"I dunno's I want anybody's imagination fired," answered Farmer Corntossel. "What we want is to get some of the fellers that's holdin' office fired so's to give our friends a chance."—Washington Star.

"Why don't you abolish straps and high steps on your street car lines?"

"My friend," answered Mr. Dustin Stax impressively, "scientists tell us that unless we take more exercise we will become mere creatures of brain, with neither arms nor legs. I'm trying to stand between humanity and an awful fate!"—Washington Star.

Mrs. Harold Brown is expected home from Europe shortly.

Republican Landslide.

The election throughout the State of Rhode Island on Tuesday marked a tremendous victory for the Republican party, the Democrats and "Lincolnites" being left without a single consoling thought. Although it was fully realized that the Republicans were likely to carry the State a victory of such magnitude and such overwhelming majorities had not been dreamed of, even by the most enthusiastic party workers. The plurality of over 7000 for Governor Pothier was one of the largest that has been recorded for either party in years and the rest of the ticket had figures far exceeding his. Both Congressmen are Republican, the big majorities for Congressman Granger in previous years having been overcome by Col. Sheffield of Newport, a fact that was most astounding to the Democratic politicians in Providence.

The next Legislature will be overwhelmingly Republican, consisting of 30 Republican and 8 Democratic Senators, and 66 Republican and 6 Democratic Representatives, giving on joint ballot 96 Republicans and 18 Democrats. The Democrats will have no opportunity to continue the policy of obstruction that they have maintained in the past as they will not have large enough representation to demand a roll call.

The people of the State have very plainly shown that they are tired of the tactics of the minority and have given their entire confidence to the Republican majority.

A peculiar feature of the vote on the license question, which the Supreme Court recently decided must be submitted to the people in each town and city, was that the liquor element gained instead of losing by it. Only one small town changed from "wet" to "dry," while several towns, including Portsmouth and New Shoreham in this county, changed from "dry" to "wet." Both propositions for issuing bonds, the road improvement and the State institutions, were carried by large majorities.

The vote in the State on the principal officers was as follows:

PRESIDENT.

Vote by Cities and Towns.

	Taft, R.	Bryan, D.	Chafin, P.	Debs, S.	Gillhaus, S. L.	Hisgen, I.
Barrington,	243	80	10	3	—	2
Burrillville,	846	508	9	11	11	17
Bristol,	820	514	9	7	2	17
Cent'l Falls,	1387	825	30	43	10	19
Charlestown,	161	45	72	—	—	2
Coventry,	842	226	34	1	—	14
Cranston,	1681	604	38	50	4	48
Cumberland,	676	717	6	9	2	6
E. Greenwich,	487	176	11	—	—	7
E. Prov.	1597	880	34	43	8	41
Exeter,	110	47	4	1	—	1
Foster,	203	91	4	—	—	—
Glocester,	216	74	6	6	—	1
Hopkinton,	511	64	21	1	—	4
Jamestown,	155	15	2	—	—	—
Johnston,	597	156	7	20	1	16
Lincoln,	500	467	14	52	2	32
L. Compton,	182	15	8	—	—	1
Middletown,	217	44	7	1	—	—
Narragansett,	236	88	—	—	—	—
Newport,	2200	1608	37	29	18	58
N. Shoreham,	136	100	—	—	—	—
N. Kingstown,	577	286	19	1	—	14
No. Smithf'ld,	261	191	9	5	5	4
N. Prov.,	885	191	8	12	17	11
Portsmouth,	221	49	20	—	—	—
Providence,	20,233	18,304	386	696	129	823
Pawtucket,	5409	2551	53	161	27	86
Richmond,	186	74	11	—	—	2
Scituate,	363	330	31	1	4	1
S. Kingstown,	549	366	62	56	4	11
Smithfield,	236	186	4	2	—	3
Tiverton,	347	130	10	1	2	6
Warren,	540	229	—	—	—	—
Warwick,	2409	1346	53	10	5	35
Westerly,	885	314	18	—	—	—
W. Gr'nwich,	125	10	8	—	—	—
Woonsocket,	2118	1244	13	62	3	20
Total,	43893	24781	531	1065	195	714

Taft's Plurality 19,048.

GOVERNOR.

Vote by Cities and Towns.

	Pothier, R.	Arnold, D.	Hennington, P.	Johnston, S.	Herrick, S. L.	Mowry, I.
Barrington,	212	118	13	3	—	1
Burrillville,	739	586	12	12	9	12
Bristol,	643	619	16	9	1	11
Charlestown,	153	55	19	—	—	8
Coventry,	582	236	50	1	—	10
Cranston,	1622	1025	50	60	3	53
Cumberland,	603	815	14	10	2	7
Cent'l Falls,	1524	1048	45	86	12	14
E. Pr'vid'nce,	1814	927	44	44	4	25
E. Gr'nwich,	300	251	13	—	—	8
Exeter,	108	100	5	1	—	1
Foster,	196	107	2	—	—	—
Glocester,	211	84	8	5	—	2
Hopkinton,	510	70	21	4	—	4
Jamestown,	145	30	1	—	—	3
Johnston,	596	212	9	17	1	19
L. Compton,	176	81	4	—	—	—
Lincoln,	648	547	16	49	1	29
Middletown,	182	79	9	—	—	—
Narragansett,	216	88	—	—	—	—
Newport,	2174	1818	36	29	6	45
N. Smith'ld,	232	192	—	—	—	—
N. Shoreham,	112	96	—	—	—	—
N. Kingsto'n,	544	296	25	1	—	12
N. Pr'vid'nce,	367	217	6	18	7	9
Portsmouth,	190	52	26	—	—	—
Providence,	11966	12473	380	656	88	280
Pawtucket,	4867	3357	111	149	23	73
Richmond,	172	96	16	—	—	8
Smithfield,	186	161	6	—	—	—
Scituate,	308	442	32	1	4	—
S. Kingstown,	501	467	37	59	4	7
Tiverton,	308	143	14	2	8	13
Warren,	462	381	—	—	—	—
Warwick,	2106	1566	80	15	8	19
Westerly,	885	824	29	—	—	—
W. Gr'nwich,	121	11	2	—	—	—
Woonsocket,	2330	1246	41	30	4	19
Total,	3522	31468	1201	1214	177	667

Pothier's plurality 7159.

CONGRESSMAN FIRST DISTRICT.

Vote by Cities and Towns.

	Sheffield, R.	Granger, D.	Welch, P.	Curtis, S.
Barrington,	212	115	9	8
Bristol,	629	662	12	7
East Providence,	1814	944	44	33
Jamestown,	172	28	2	—
Little Compton,	189	22	4	—
Middletown,	194	73	—	—
Newport,	2339	1850	28	10
New Shoreham,	124	105	—	—
Portsmouth,	211	56	—	24
Providence,	11083	13733	832	583
Tiverton,	366	143	18	1
Warren,	491	881	—	—
Total,	18154	18120	416	618

Plurality for Sheffield, 34.

LICENSE.

Every city and town in the State voted Tuesday on the question of granting liquor licenses. Following are the results:

	Yes.	No.
Barrington,	85	175
Burrillville,	961	418
Charlestown,	184	46
Coventry,	586	841
Cranston,	1214	776
Cumberland,	981	627
East Providence,	1082	819
Exeter,	100	65
Foster,	100	[illegible]
Glocester,	174	[illegible]
Hopkinton,	136	[illegible]
Jamestown,	70	[illegible]
Johnston,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little Compton,	69	140
Middletown,	61	126
Narragansett,	175	146
Newport,	3352	990
New Shoreham,	103	80
North Kingstown,	365	414
North Providence,	286	96
Portsmouth,	115	194
Scituate,	111	314
Smithfield,	214	154
South Kingstown,	597	610
Tiverton,	370	210
Warren,	551	331
Warwick,	2917	1131
Westerly,	708	784
West Greenwich,	150	26
Woonsocket,	2706	758

NEW LEGISLATURE.

	Senate. Rep.	Senate. Dem.	House. Rep.	House. Dem.
Barrington,	1	—	1	—
Bristol,	1	—	1	—
Burrillville,	1	—	1	—
Central Falls,	1	—	3	—
Charlestown,	1	—	1	—
Coventry,	1	—	2	—
Cranston,	—	1	3	—
Cumberland,	—	1	—	2
East Greenwich,	1	—	1	—
East Providence,	1	—	2	—
Exeter,	—	1	—	1
Foster,	1	—	1	—
Glocester,	1	—	1	—
Hopkinton,	1	—	1	—
Jamestown,	1	—	1	—
Johnston,	1	—	1	—
Lincoln,	—	1	1	1
Little Compton,	1	—	1	—
Middletown,	*1	—	*1	—
Narragansett,	1	—	1	—
Newport,	1	—	4	—
New Shoreham,	1	—	1	—
North Kingstown,	1	—	1	—
North Providence,	1	—	1	—
North Smithfield,	—	1	1	—
Pawtucket,	1	—	7	1
Portsmouth,	1	—	†1	—
Providence,	1	—	12	—
Richmond,	1	—	1	—
Scituate,	—	1	—	1
Smithfield,	—	1	—	1
South Kingstown,	—	1	1	—
Tiverton,	1	—	1	—
Warren,	1	—	1	—
Warwick,	1	—	4	—
Westerly,	1	—	1	—
West Greenwich,	1	—	1	—
Woonsocket,	1	—	5	—
Totals,	30	8	66	6

Joint Ballot: Republicans, 96; Democrats, 14.
*Citizens, but Republican on joint ballot.
†Prohibition and Independent, but Republican on joint ballot.

General Assembly.

SENATE.

Barrington—Charles F. Anthony, R.
Bristol—James O. Church, R.
Burrillville—Albert H. Bayles, R.
Central Falls—Joseph E. V. Mathieu, R.
Charlestown—George W. Hoxie, R.
Coventry—Henry C. Whipple, R.
Cranston—Daniel S. Latham, R.
Cumberland—Thomas McKenna, D.
East Greenwich—Hiram Kendall, R.
East Providence—Benjamin Martin, R.
Exeter—Edward H. Cook, D.
Foster—Henry N. Phillips, R.
Glocester—Charles Potter, R.
Hopkinton—John S. Cole, R.
Jamestown—Isaac H. Clarke, R.
Johnston—Henry B. Scott, R.
Lincoln—Darwin Holley, D.
Little Compton—Philip H. Wilbour, R.
Middletown—Abram A. Brown, Cit.
Narragansett—Edward D. Taylor, R.
Newport—John P. Sanborn, R.
New Shoreham—J. Eugene Littlefield, R.
North Kingstown—Joseph E. Smith, R.
North Providence—Frederick W. Whipple, R.
North Smithfield—George H. Helm, D.
Pawtucket—George T. Gorton, R.
Portsmouth—Henry C. Anthony, R.
Providence—William M. P. Bowen, R.
Richmond—Whiting Metcalf, R.
Scituate—William H. Joslin, D.
Smithfield—Richard W. Clemence, D.
South Kingstown—Sumner Mowry, D.
Tiverton—Frank F. Grinnell, R.
Warren—Charles E. Scott, R.
Warwick—Walter A. Bowen, R.
Westerly—Louis W. Arnold, R.
West Greenwich—Leon D. Andrews, R.
Woonsocket—Oscar A. Bennett, R.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Barrington—Ebenezer Tiffany, R.
Bristol—Frank H. Hammill, R.
Burrillville—Michael H. Lacy, R.
Central Falls—Joseph J. Chamberlain, R.; Fred. H. Jenes, R.; Sylvester B. Hiscox, R.
Charlestown—Milton Duckworth, R.
Coventry—George B. Phillips, R.
Cranston—Zenas W. Bliss, R.; Warren Ralph, R.; Fred T. Andrews, R.
Cumberland—George H. Geddes, D.; Dennis J. Shea, D.
East Greenwich—Samuel W. K. Allen, R.
East Providence—William C. Bliss, R.; Joseph W. Sampson, R.
Exeter—Charles C. Sweet, D.
Foster—Charles H. Basset, R.
Glocester—Frank F. Davis, R.
Hopkinton—Silas R. Richmond, R.
Jamestown—Alton Head, R.
Johnston—James A. Oatue, R.
Lincoln—Joseph T. Richard, D.; Caleb Parkinson, R.
Little Compton—Roswell B. Burchard, R.
Middletown—Frank T. Peckham, Cit.
Narragansett—Frank L. Caswell, R.
Newport—Horace N. Hassard, R.; Robert S. Franklin, R.; R. Livingston Beeckman, R.; Robert Kerr, R.
New Shoreham—Ray G. Lewis, R.
North Kingstown—George C. Cranston, R.
North Providence—Herbert Swallow, R.
North Smithfield—Edward R. Esty, R.
Pawtucket—Louis Monast, R.; Daniel W. Bullock, R.; Giles W. Easterbrooks, R.; Joseph S. Gendron, R.; Vinton I. Reynolds, R.; John W. Ramsbottom, R.
Portsmouth—Benjamin C. Sherman, Pro., Ind.
Providence—James B. Littlefield, George H. Holmes, Jacob A. Eaton, Clifford H. Griffin, Harry Cutler, George A. Jepherson, David F. Sherwood, Abram L. Atwood, Joseph J. McCaffrey, Frank B. Hazard, George W. Rhodes and August Lundstedt, all Republicans.
Richmond—Henry F. Woodmansee, R.
Scituate—John A. Battey, Jr., D.
Smithfield—Edward Maroney, D.
South Kingstown—Richard Trimble, R.
Tiverton—Henry C. Wilcox, R.
Warren—Samuel L. Peck, R.
Warwick—J. Frank Woodmansee, R.; Gideon Spencer, R.; Olivier Langevin, R.; Karl N. Rabenius, R.
Westerly—Albert H. Langworthy, R.
West Greenwich—Elmer J. Rathbun, R.
Woonsocket—Albert J. Bennett, R.; Harry E. Davis, R.; John B. A. Savard, R.; Jesse C. Wheelock, R.; Jean B. Leclerc, R.

Weather Bulletin.

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Washington, D. C., Nov. 7, 1908.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent Nov. 7 to 12, warm wave 6 to 11, cool wave 10 to 16. This was expected to be remarkable because of its very high temperatures as compared with first week of month. It was expected to end with a cold wave not so severe as the preceding cold wave.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about Nov. 12, cross Pacific slope by close of 13, great central valleys 14 to 16, eastern states 17. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about Nov. 12, great central valleys 14, eastern states 16. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about Nov. 15, great central valleys 17, eastern states 19.

This disturbance will be a fierce winter storm bordering on the blizzard variety and because of the very high temperatures that will precede it the cold will be very disagreeable.

Nov. 14 and 17 planetary causes will largely increase the force and speed of the storms and conditions will be such as to indicate an early and hard winter but it is not safe to make such conclusions. This month however does not promise comfortable weather after the warm wave that will cross meridian 90 about Nov. 10.

About or immediately after Nov. 7 the warm wave will come in from British Columbia and give us a few days of more pleasant weather before the severe winter storms again take possession of the country. In the great central valleys the storms, warm waves, cold waves, rain, etc., will be very similar from Manitoba to the Gulf of Mexico.

Middletown.

The many friends of the late Henry Morgan Stone have been seeking since his death to give expression to their sincere regard for one who in life gave himself so freely to them and who still abides with them in spirit. With this thought before them, a memorial to him was placed in the Berkeley Parish House in July, and on Sunday last, All Saints' Day, a tablet was dedicated in his memory at St. Columba, the Berkeley Memorial Chapel, where he had so faithfully served in years past. The beautiful day was in keeping with the spirit of the Sabbath and of this especial hour, for never was more gracious homage given to man than that presented in this Memorial service.

Leaflets, commemorating the occasion, were placed throughout the Chapel that the large congregation might have full opportunity to know and to participate in the exercises. The service throughout bespoke the faith, the trust, and the aspiration of him whom it honored. Many of the hymns were special favorities of Mr. Stone's. The service was conducted by Rev. Latta Griswold, Rev. John B. Diman, and Rev. Arthur N. Peaslee. Mr. Peaslee presented a most delicate perception of the spiritual life of Mr. Stone in taking as his text: "But his delight is in the law of the Lord and in his law doth he meditate day and night."

The memorial was dedicated by a most impressive prayer evoking the blessing of God upon "this tablet set in the wall of this Holy house." The memorial is of grey slate and rests upon the west wall of the chancel just within the Communion rail. A 3 inch border of gold typifies the eucharistic symbol in a vine of grape-leaves with clusters of grapes.

The tablet is inscribed "In memory of Henry Morgan Stone, who served this Chapel as lay-reader, deacon, and priest. 1894-1899. His delight is in the law of the Lord. 1869-1908." The full name and the initial lettering are in red, in sunken type. The tablet is of unusual dignity and of a most appropriate symbolism.

"Jumping cats!" yelled the victim in the chair. "You've cut off part of my ear!"

"Why, so I have," replied the barber coolly, "but you must admit it looks better than the other one does."

For Winter Residence.

Those now residing in Middletown and Portsmouth, and who may desire winter residence in Newport, can obtain tenements or houses by applying to me. Can give houses both furnished and unfurnished.

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

NEWPORT OFFICE,

132 Bellevue Avenue.

Telephone No. 323—hours 9 a. m. till 6 p. m

Marriages.

In this city, 5th inst., by Rev. William H. Thomas, Joseph Hammett to Gualmion Correl, both of this city.

Deaths.

In this city, 2d inst., at his residence, 51 Bridge street, William Sutler.

In this city, 2d inst., Gordon, infant son of Richard H. and Catherine Peckham, aged 2 months and 20 days.

In this city, 1st inst., at his residence, 25 Thomas street, Jeremiah De Freitas.

In this city, 2d inst., Algernon A., son of the late William T. and Deborah C. Stacy, in his 73d year.

In this city, 2d inst., at her residence, 12 Carey street, Maria, wife of the late John Maher.

In this city, 4th inst., at his residence, 82 Burnside avenue, Timothy Houlihan.

At her residence, in this city, Thursday, November 5th, Anne Randolph Marvin, widow of Commander Joseph Dana Marvin, U. S. N., and daughter of the late Purser Thomas Breese, U. S. N., and Lucy Maria (Randolph) Breese, aged sixty-seven years.

In Bristol, 4th inst., Rachel Talbee Gifford, in her 68th year.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

NOVEMBER 1908. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water Morn	High water Eve.
7 Sat	6 37	4 50	5 52	6 20	6 [illegible]
8 Sun	6 38	4 49	rises	7 06	7 [illegible]
9 Mon	6 39	4 48	6 57	7 60	8 [illegible]
10 Tues	6 41	4 47	6 30	8 35	9 [illegible]
11 Wed	6 42	4 46	7 27	9 22	9 [illegible]
12 Thurs	6 43	4 45	8 20	10 10	10 [illegible]
13 Fri	6 44	4 44	9 17	11 05	11 [illegible]

First Quarter, 1st day, 0h. 11m., morning.
Full Moon, 8th day, 2h. 58m., morning.
Last Quarter, 15th day, 0h. 11m., evening.
New Moon, 23d day, 1h. 53 m., evening.

IT'S IT.

Cheapest and Best
Will not Taint Water
Acid and Alkali Proof
Waterproof and Heat-defying
Requires no coating for many years
Coated both sides, won't rot underneath
Can be used on steep or flat roofs
Can be applied over old roofs
Elastic and Pliable
Fire-Resisting.

WHAT IS IT?

CONGO

Never-Leak

Roofing.

WHO DOES IT?

BILL SHEPLEY,

7 Oak Street.

5-2-tf

SHOES

FOR EVERY NEED, AT

THE

T. Mumford Seabury

COMPANY,

214 Thames Street.

USE

Diamond Hill

BIRD

—AND—

Poultry Grit,

FREE FROM DUST,

White and Clean,

INSURES

Healthy Fowl.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT.

MANUFACTURED BY

Newport Compressed Brick Co

Newport, R. I.

5-2-tf

A Full Line of all the

NEW

AND

Improved Varieties

OF

VEGETABLE SEEDS

FOR SALE BY

Fernando Barker.

ARE YOU SATISFIED

WITH THE

ICE

You Are Getting?

IF NOT, YOU WILL BE

IF YOU USE OUR

LAKE ICE.

Finest in the World.

Independent Ice and

Cold Storage Co.,

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TELEPHONE 1054 6-13-3m

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES TRIUMPH

Victory of Taft Is Overwhelming

FIRM GRIP ON CONGRESS

Ohioan Carries Most States Considered Doubtful

HUGHES ELECTED GOVERNOR

Draper, Quinby and Lilley Win in New England

New York, Nov. 5.—Practically complete returns indicate that William H. Taft of Ohio, as president-elect, will have a vote of 300 in the electoral college. This is within sixteen votes of the forecast made by National Chairman Hitchcock and sixty-seven more than a majority out of the total electoral vote of 483.

The most important news of the late returns indicates that Maryland, after vacillating during yesterday and apparently being safe for Democracy, has been swing into the Taft column. The unofficial figures give Taft the state by 140 votes.

Maryland was the last of the doubtful states to be heard from. Indiana and West Virginia, as well as Montana, turned out to be safely Republican. Colorado went for Bryan.

The Democrats do not concede the loss of Maryland and will be satisfied with nothing short of an official count.

Mr. Bryan has a total of 174 votes, two less than he received in 1896. In 1904 Parker received only 140 votes, in 1900 Bryan received 155 votes and in 1896 the Nebraskan received 176 votes.

Mr. Taft's electoral votes compare with 336 received by Roosevelt in 1904, 292 received by McKinley in 1900, and 271 received by McKinley in 1896.

No changes of material interest have been reported in the congressional returns. The Republicans will have about the same working majority in the Sixty-first congress as at present, and Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois undoubtedly will succeed himself as speaker. Representatives Overstreet of Indiana and Hepburn of Iowa are the most conspicuous among those who have failed of re-election.

The senate retains its present complexion, although there will be a material change in the personnel of the upper body of the national legislature.

National Chairman Mack of the Democratic party issued a statement last night in which he declared that he did not believe Bryan would again be a candidate for the presidency. He said he believed that the Nebraskan might be a candidate for the United States senate in 1911, providing the legislature of his state is Democratic in that year, when the first vacancy occurs.

The latest returns indicate that in the national house of representatives the Republicans will have 208 members and the Democrats 172, with eleven districts missing.

Mr. Taft's plurality in the state of New York, according to corrected returns, is 203,495, more than 28,000 in excess of Roosevelt's plurality of four years ago. Governor Hughes was re-elected in New York state by 71,159. The returns as between president and governor indicate a heavy splitting of tickets. The proportion of scratched ballots was about the same in the upstate districts and in Greater New York.

The latest returns were watched with a great deal of interest, not in the belief that they could have any possible effect upon the national result, but because of local conditions. The heavy vote in Ohio made figures extraordinarily late, owing to the immense size of the ballot. Taft carried his own state, however, by 50,000 plurality, a reduction of more than 200,000 from the Roosevelt vote of four years ago. The Democratic state ticket in Ohio, headed by Judson Harmon for governor, appears to be safely elected. The state legislature, which is to choose a successor to Senator Foraker, appears to be in doubt as between the Republicans and Democrats.

In Indiana Taft was successful in carrying the state by about 8000, but the entire Democratic state ticket, headed by Marshall for governor, was elected. The congressional delegation from the state shows a gain of seven Democrats.

The returns from West Virginia, swing to the mountainous character of the country, are slow in coming in. A sufficient number of counties and districts have been heard from, however, to show that Taft has a safe plurality.

Colorado yesterday shifted from the doubtful column to the Bryan list. The legislature, which is to choose a successor to Senator Teller, also is apparently Democratic.

Mr. Taft's phenomenally large vote in New York state continues to attract attention. It is taken by the Republican managers of the state and country as indicating that the Empire state, with its thirty-nine electoral votes, can no longer be regarded as debatable ground in a presidential contest, but is safely Republican.

Mr. Bryan's victory in his home state of Nebraska was a sweeping one. Five of Nebraska's six congressmen will be Democrats, while in the legislature only eighteen Republicans seem to be elected out of a total of 133 senators and representatives.

The electoral vote is as follows:

	Bryan.	Taft.
Alabama	11	—
Arkansas	9	—
California	—	10
Colorado	5	—
Connecticut	—	7
Delaware	—	3
Florida	5	—
Georgia	13	—
Idaho	—	3
Illinois	—	27
Indiana	—	15
Iowa	—	13
Kansas	—	10
Kentucky	13	—
Louisiana	9	—
Maine	—	6
Maryland	—	8
Massachusetts	—	16
Michigan	—	14
Minnesota	—	11
Mississippi	10	—
Missouri	18	—
Montana	—	3
Nebraska	8	—
Nevada	3	—
New Hampshire	—	4
New Jersey	—	12
New York	—	39
North Carolina	12	—
North Dakota	—	4
Ohio	—	23
Oklahoma	7	—
Oregon	—	4
Pennsylvania	—	34
Rhode Island	—	4
South Carolina	9	—
South Dakota	—	4
Tennessee	12	—
Texas	18	—
Utah	—	3
Vermont	—	4
Virginia	12	—
Washington	—	5
West Virginia	—	7
Wisconsin	—	13
Wyoming	—	3
Totals	174	309

IN NEW ENGLAND

Draper, Quinby, Pothier and Lilley Carry Their States

Boston, Nov. 4.—The Republicans won the Massachusetts election, sending sixteen Taft votes to the electoral college, placing Lieutenant Governor Eben S. Draper in the gubernatorial chair, choosing the balance of the state ticket, re-electing all the present congressmen and retaining firm control of both branches of the legislature.

Taft and Sherman carried the state by 84,301 and Draper defeated James H. Vahey, the Democratic leader, by about 59,532. Roosevelt's plurality in Massachusetts four years ago was 92,076. The Republican state ticket elected was as follows:

Governor, Eben S. Draper, Hopedale; lieutenant governor, Louis A. Frothingham, Boston; secretary of state, William M. Olin, Boston; treasurer, Arthur D. Chapin, Holyoke; auditor, Henry E. Turner, Malden; attorney general, Dana Malone, Greenfield.

Connecticut

New Haven, Nov. 4.—The great size of the Republican victory in Connecticut was evident this morning when William H. Taft was found to have a plurality which will be greater than that given to President Roosevelt four years ago. The plurality is 68,450. His vote is 111,509, against 73,149 for Bryan. Debs polled 2801 votes and Chafin, the Prohibitionist, 2280.

The plurality for Mr. Lilley, against whom a great fight was waged, was 16,001 over Judge A. Heaton Robertson, his Democratic opponent. The Republican gains extend to the legislature. In the senate Senator Donovan, Democrat, was defeated in Norwalk by Mr. Stillman.

New Hampshire

Concord, N. H., Nov. 5.—Complete returns of the vote for governor show a majority for Henry B. Quinby for governor. The vote stands: Quinby (Rep.), 43,638; Carr (Dem.), 40,250. All five members of the governor's council will be Republicans. The Republicans will have nineteen of the twenty-four seats in the state senate, and a majority of 125 in the house of representatives. The returns from the vote for presidential electors show a plurality of about 18,000 for Taft.

Rhode Island

Providence, Nov. 4.—The returns indicate that the entire state ticket of the Republicans is elected and that the legislative vote will show substantial Republican gains in both houses. Pothier is elected governor. In the First congressional district the contest between Sheffield, Republican, and Granger, Democrat, is still undecided. Of the thirty-eight cities and towns in the state, fifteen voted for license and eight voted no-license.

Maine

Portland, Me., Nov. 5.—Estimates of Maine's plurality for Taft and Sherman were confirmed by practically complete returns. With but seven small plantations missing, which in 1904 gave Parker forty and Roosevelt seventy-one votes, revised returns give Taft a plurality of 31,402. The total vote of the two great parties was 10,000 larger than four years ago, when Parker received 27,630 and Roosevelt 65,437 votes.

Vermont

White River Junction, Vt., Nov. 4.—Vermont remains strongly Republican, although by a smaller plurality than that which was given to President Roosevelt in 1904. The Democrats, on the other hand, made substantial gains, the Bryan vote this year being about 16 percent greater than that given Parker in 1904.

Alfred W. Paxon of Brockton, Mass., aged 65, a salesman for a dry goods firm, was struck and killed by a train while walking on the tracks.

Professor Horace M. Estabrook, a member of the faculty of the University of Maine, died at his home at Orono as the result of injuries received by a fall. He was born in 1849.

Mrs. Mary Campbell, 30 years old, was found dead of gas poisoning at her home at Boston. Appearances indicated that she committed suicide. Her body was found by her husband when he returned from work.

Byron B. Foes, aged 45, a mill worker, was killed by a train at North Anson, Me., while walking on the railroad tracks.

AFTER TWO SCORE YEARS

President Eliot Resigns as Head of Harvard College

LOSS IS CONSIDERED SERIOUS

Resignation Came to Corporation Without the Slightest Warning and Is Accepted Only After Two Weeks of Conference—Name of President Roosevelt Has Been Mentioned as Head of Ancient University

Boston, Nov. 5.—"President Eliot has resigned!" To the whole body of Harvard alumni this report came as a tremendous shock. The loss of the services of this titanic figure in Harvard's affairs, while certain to come within a few years, was regarded as very serious, and the suddenness of it was overwhelming.

No explanation is vouchsafed in the brief announcement that was given out by the corporation. It simply stated that President Eliot had resigned, and quoted his resignation, as well as the formal vote of the corporation and a brief notice following. The resignation is to take effect May 19, 1909.

This notice gave no concrete reason for the action of Harvard's head, but one may read between the lines that Eliot felt that his action would be only a matter of time, and sentiment dictated that it take effect at the conclusion of forty years of service as the head of America's oldest college. The bare facts of Eliot's resignation were given out from the officers of the board of overseers at 50 State street.

When Eliot's resignation came to the corporation last month it was absolutely without previous notice on his part and was received with a regret that can only be imagined. The board was placed in a position of the utmost difficulty, but after two weeks of conference, its members arrived at the conclusion that a proper regard for the president's wishes required them to relieve him of the arduous duties of his office; and the resignation accordingly was accepted.

In taking this action the members of the board of overseers expressed their sincere confidence in his unimpaired ability to administer the affairs of the university to the satisfaction of the governing boards and faculties.

Naturally the question now foremost with every Harvard alumni is: "Who will succeed Eliot?" In the past, appreciating the fact that this event sooner later must come to pass, the names of many people have been mentioned as possible heads of the great university.

Among these none has figured more prominently than President Roosevelt. Another name not infrequently heard is that of A. L. Lowell, trustee of the Lowell institute. In the management of that institution he has shown an executive ability which, together with his educational attainments, his writings and researches, have attracted wide attention.

It is stated officially that the election of a successor to Eliot will engage the attention of the governing boards of the university during the time that remains before the expiration of his term of service. In accordance with the established procedure, the election will be made by the corporation and its choice will be communicated to the board of overseers for its consent. In view of the heavy responsibilities attached to the choice of successor to Eliot, the action of the governing boards will be deliberate, and the time of its occurrence cannot now be predicted.

King Acquitted of Murder

Worcester, Mass., Nov. 6.—A verdict of not guilty of murder was returned by a jury in the case of Arthur L. King, who was charged with the murder of Aide G. Azeen, an Armenian pedler. King's counsel entered a plea of self-defense. It was alleged that Azeen had attempted to assault Mrs. Margaret Clements at her home in Clinton and that King went to the assistance of the woman. Azeen is said to have drawn a razor and cut King on the hand, whereupon King fired the fatal shot.

Alleged Woman Firebug in Jail

Belfast, Me., Nov. 5.—Mrs. Vina Tourtelotte of Oldtown, who, the authorities allege, was responsible for the fire at Northport a week ago which resulted in the destruction of five cottages, involving a loss of $15,000, was held in $1000 for trial at the January term of the supreme court. She pleaded not guilty, but made no statement during the hearing. The woman was unable to secure bail and was taken to the county jail.

Journey Not Without Danger

New York, Nov. 6.—Word of the safe arrival at Montevideo of the flotilla of United States lightships and tenders now on its way to waters of the Pacific was received by the United States lightship board at Staten Island. The voyage is one which presents elements of risk much greater than those under which the battleship fleet now on its round-the-world cruise traveled.

Actress Killed by Morphine

Alameda, Cal., Nov. 3.—Miss Ida Reamer, an actress said to belong to a wealthy family in Pennsylvania, died in a sanitarium in this city from the effects of an overdose of morphine. The police believe the woman committed suicide because of a love affair.

Guests Safely Escaped

Brookfield, Mass., Nov. 5.—Fire which started in the basement of Hotel Metropole here early this morning rapidly spread throughout the building, a three-story wooden structure. The guests escaped in safety. As nearby property was in danger, a call was sent to North Brookfield for assistance.

CONTRACT NOT VIOLATED

Employes of Douglas Shoe Company Protest to the Union

Brockton, Mass., Nov. 6.—Employes of the W. L. Douglas Shoe company held a mass meeting and appointed a committee of one from each department to go before the Brockton joint shoe council and open negotiations for a renewal of the contract between the Douglas company and the Boot and Shoe Workers' union.

The meeting was held in the vacant No. 1 factory of the concern and was attended by about 1500 of the 4000 employes of the company. All the speakers referred to the fact that the Douglas company has leased a factory in Springvale, Me., for five years, with a prospect that a portion of the company's business will be removed from this city.

In addition to the appointment of the committee to confer with the Brockton joint shoe council resolutions were adopted, taking the ground that the company has not violated its contract with the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, as claimed by the general officers of that organization. It was pointed out also that about 50 percent of the employes of the company are out of work and it was said that over 2000 of these had received notices from the company not to expect employment in the near future at least.

FRANCE DEMANDED GERMAN APOLOGY

New Proposal May Settle "the Casablanca Incident"

Paris, Nov. 6.—The belief is held here that France and Germany will speedily come to an understanding on the questions which have arisen over the arrest of German deserters by the French authorities at Casablanca, on which occasion, Germany charges, an official of the German consulate of that city was attacked.

During the early part of October Germany made representations to the French government on what is now known as "the Casablanca incident" and demanded that France make expression of regret for the occurrence. As the matter has been pushed to the front in the last few days, France transmitted to Germany a proposal which she felt could be accepted with good grace by both countries. Advices received from Berlin indicate that Chancellor Von Buelow looks favorably upon the proposal, and there seems to be little doubt now that an amicable agreement will soon be reached.

The Paris papers adopt a more optimistic view with regard to the situation. They believe that the crisis is past, and that, unless some unforseen complication arises, the settlement will not be long delayed.

Wilbur Wright Honored

Paris, Nov. 6.—Frenchmen united last evening in honoring Wilbur Wright, the American aeroplanist, whose remarkable achievements in this country have placed him in the forefront of the distinguished men who have been solving the problem of the air. Wright was the guest of honor at the dinner of the Aero Club of France, at which Minister of Public Works Barthou presided, and the occasion was made memorable by the presentation to him of the Aero club's gold medal and the special medal of the academy of sports.

Timothy Daly, aged 55, choked to death in a Boston restaurant while eating steak.

DOCTOR ADVISED USE OF CUTICURA

After Other Treatment Failed—Eczema, in Raw Spot on Baby Boy's Face Lasted for Months—Cried with Pain when Washed.

ECZEMA WAS CURED AND HAS NEVER REAPPEARED

"Our baby boy broke out with eczema on his face when one month old. One place on the side of his face the size of a nickel was raw like beefsteak for three months, and he would cry out when I bathed the parts that were sore and broken out. I gave him three months' treatment from a good doctor, but at the end of that time the child was no better. Then my doctor recommended Cuticura. After using a cake of Cuticura Soap, a third of a box of Cuticura Ointment, and half a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent he was well and his face was as smooth as any baby's. He is now two years and a half old and no eczema has reappeared. I am still using the Cuticura Soap; I think it is the finest toilet soap I ever used. I keep my little girl's hair and face cleansed with it too. I am so thankful for what Cuticura has done for us. Mrs. M. L. Harris, R. F. D. 1, Alton, Kan., May 14 and June 12, '07."

SANATIVE

Antiseptic Cleansing Is Best Accomplished by Cuticura.

Women, especially mothers, find Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills the purest, sweetest, and most effective remedies, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands, for the treatment of inflammatory and ulcerative conditions, as well as for restoring to health, strength, and beauty pale, weak, nervous, prematurely faded, run-down women. Guaranteed absolutely pure under the United States Food and Drugs Act.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap (25c.) to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment (50c.) to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent (50c.), for a dose in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60, to Purify the Blood. Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass.

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Money deposited on or before November 15 in our Participation Account draws interest from November 1.

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The present rate of interest paid on this account is Four per cent.

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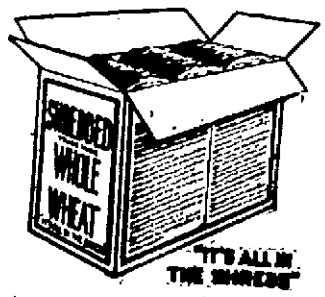

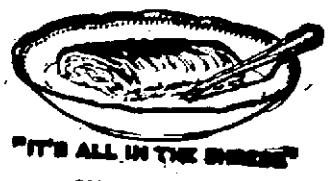

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With ELECTRICITY you insert the plug and turn the switch. When this is done you can devote all your attention to the recipe.

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The most modern and up to date House in the City.

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SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK OR MONTH.

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PERRY HOUSE,

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Newly furnished rooms with bath up to date. Rates, $3 up. Special Rates by the Week.

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SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONIST

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Dispensing Optician.

Formerly with H. A. HEATH & CO.:

Children's Eyes a Specialty.

If you have blurring vision, smarting eyes, if your head aches a great deal of the time have it attended to at once by a competent man. The prescriptions that were on file at Heath & Co.'s are now on file at my office. Fine optical repairing of all kinds. Oculist's prescriptions given personal attention.

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H. S. MILLIKIN,

Real Estate Agent.

PUBLIC LAWS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE THREE.

shall by collision or otherwise, or knowingly injuring any person, horse, or vehicle, shall forthwith bring his motor vehicle to a full stop, return to the scene of the accident, and give to any proper person, demanding the same, the number of his driver's license, the registration number of the motor vehicle, and the names and residences of each and every male occupant of said motor vehicle.

Sec. 13. No person shall operate a motor vehicle, on the public highways of this state, when intoxicated, or in a race, or on a bet or wager, or for the purpose of making a record.

Sec. 14. No city or town shall have power to make any ordinance, by-law, or resolution respecting the speed of motor vehicles, and no ordinance, by-law, or resolution heretofore or hereafter made by any city or town in respect to motor vehicles shall have any force or effect: Provided, however, that city and town councils of the several cities and towns may exclude motor vehicles from certain roads in their respective towns, and shall designate such roads by public signs: Provided, that such roads excluded shall not include state roads or main highways leading from town to town; and provided, further, that powers given to any city or town to regulate shows, processions, assemblages, or parades in streets and public places, and to regulate the use of public parks, and all ordinances, by-laws, and regulations which may have been or which may be enacted in pursuance of said powers shall remain and be in full force and effect.

Sec. 15. No motor vehicle, while in use on the public highways of this state, shall have displayed upon either the front or the rear of such vehicle, more than two registration plates or markers, nor shall any person display, or permit to be displayed, upon his motor vehicle the registration number belonging to another vehicle or person, or a fictitious number, plate, or marker.

Sec. 16. Every motor vehicle, while in use on the public highways of this state, shall be provided with adequate brakes, with a muffler and with a suitable bell, horn, or other device for signalling, and shall, during the period from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise, display one or more white lights on the forward part of such vehicle, so placed as to be seen from the front, and shall also display, on the rear of such vehicle, a lamp so placed that it shall show a red light from the rear and a white light at the side, and so arranged as to illuminate the rear number or marker, all of which said lights shall be of sufficient illuminating power as shall be prescribed by the state board of public roads.

Every motor vehicle shall be provided with a lock, key, or other device to prevent said vehicle from being set in motion, and no person shall allow any such vehicle operated by him to stand or remain unattended in any street, avenue, road, alley, highway, park, parkway, or other public place without first locking or making fast the vehicle as above provided. No motor vehicle tire shall be fitted with a chain when used upon gravel, macadam, or other made roads, except upon natural dirt, asphalt, cobble, Belgium block, or vitrified brick pavements: Provided, however, that tires may be fitted with a chain when reasonably necessary for safety in case of slippery roads.

Sec. 17. No person shall interfere or tamper with a motor vehicle without the permission of the owner.

Sec. 18. Any person violating any provision of sections eleven or thirteen of this act shall for the first offence be fined not more than two hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both; and shall for the second offence be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than sixty days, or both; and shall for the third offence within any one calendar year be imprisoned for not more than ninety days, and shall thereby forfeit his license and be thereby disqualified from obtaining any such license within two years thereafter. Any person making false affidavit under the provisions of sections two, three, and seven of this act, or who shall register or cause to be registered any motor vehicle in the name of any person other than the owner thereof, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Any person violating any other provision of this act shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both, for every such violation, and any court before whom a final conviction shall be had, under the provisions of sections eleven, twelve, or thirteen of this act, shall endorse upon the license of the person convicted the date and particulars of such conviction.

Sec. 19. All money collected for registration and license fees and fines under the provisions of this act shall be turned over to the general treasurer, to be used for the repair and maintenance of state roads and highways in this state under the direction of the state board of public roads.

Sec. 20. Any person arrested for violating any of the provisions of this act may tender as bail a motor vehicle of which he is the owner, and if his interest in such vehicle is of sufficient value it may be accepted as security for his appearance, in lieu of any other bail.

Sec. 21. All certificates of registration of motor vehicles issued under the provisions of Chapter 1157 of the Public Laws, passed at the January session, 1904, shall continue in force for ninety days after this act shall go into effect, but every owner of a motor vehicle so registered shall register such motor vehicle in accordance with the provisions of this act before the expiration of said ninety days.

Sec. 22. The state board of public roads may assign to any motor vehicle, registered under the provisions of this act, the same registration number and the same plates or markers heretofore assigned to it or used under the authority of Chapter 1157 of the Public Laws, passed at the January session, 1904.

Sec. 23. The secretary of state is hereby authorized and directed to turn over to the state board of public roads all records of the certificates of registration issued by him in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 1157 of the Public Laws, passed at the January session, 1904, which shall be in his custody at the time this act takes effect.

Sec. 24. The state board of public roads may employ such assistance and incur such expense as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, and the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of such board in carrying out the provisions of this act; and the state auditor is hereby authorized to draw his order upon the general treasurer for the payment of the said sum, upon the receipt by him of properly authenticated vouchers.

Sec. 25. Chapter 1157 of the Public Laws, passed at the January session, 1904, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect from and after the first day of June, 1908.

CHAPTER 1558.

AN ACT Fixing the Salary of the Secretary of State.

(Passed May 21, 1908.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The annual salary of the secretary of state shall be forty-five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. The sum of one thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying this act into effect.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 1559.

AN ACT in Amendment of Section 6 of Chapter 95 of the General Laws, Entitled "Of the Suppression of Intemperance," and Amendments Thereof.

(Pass May 21, 1908.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Section 6 of Chapter 95 of the General Laws, entitled "Of the suppression of intemperance," as amended by an act passed May 27, 1908, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 6. The fees for licenses shall be as follows:

"1. For a license to manufacture or sell at wholesale and retail, not to be drunk on the premises, pure spirituous intoxicating and malt liquors, not less than seven hundred dollars nor more than fifteen hundred dollars.

"2. For a license to sell pure spirituous, intoxicating and malt liquors at retail only, for all cities and towns having over fifteen thousand inhabitants, not less than four hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and for all other towns not less than three hundred dollars nor more than seven hundred and fifty dollars.

"A license to manufacture pure liquors shall carry with it the right of sale at wholesale at his manufactory by the manufacturer of all pure liquors manufactured by him. The sale of liquors in less quantities than two gallons shall constitute a sale by retail, and the sale by the quantity of two gallons or in larger quantities shall constitute a sale by wholesale."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect on and after the first day of December, A. D. 1908, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 1560.

AN ACT to Prevent Spitting in Public Places.

(Passed May 26, 1908.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. No person shall spit upon the floor, or upon the sides, or upon any of the furnishings or equipments of any public conveyance, not devoted exclusively to smoking, or of any shop, store, hall, church, schoolhouse, railroad station or other public building, or in the hallways of any private office building or upon the steps or platforms of such conveyance or buildings, or upon the sidewalk of any public highway in this state, excepting into suitable receptacles provided for that purpose.

Sec. 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be fined not exceeding twenty dollars for each offence.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 1561.

AN ACT For the Protection of Persons Buying Merchandise on the Installment Plan.

(Passed May 26, 1908.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Any person selling merchandise on the installment plan shall give to every purchaser of such merchandise on such plan a receipt in writing for every installment paid on account of the price of such merchandise, and every such receipt shall show the balance of the price remaining unpaid after giving credit for such payment.

Sec. 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be fined twenty dollars.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 1562.

AN ACT to Maintain Purity in Foods and Drugs, by Prohibiting the Manufacture or Sale of Adulterated, Misbranded, or Deleterious Foods or Drugs.

(Passed May 26, 1908.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to manufacture, sell, or offer for sale within this state, any drug or article of food which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, and any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be punished for the first offense by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, for the second offense by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and for the third and each subsequent offense by a fine of two hundred dollars or imprisonment for one year: Provided, that no article shall be deemed misbranded or adulterated within the provisions of this act when intended for export to any foreign country and prepared or packed according to the specifications or directions of the foreign purchaser, when no substance is used in the preparation or packing thereof in conflict with the laws of the foreign country to which said article is intended to be shipped; but if said article shall be in fact sold or offered for sale for domestic use or consumption, then this proviso shall not exempt said article from the operation of any of the other provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. The term "drug" as used in this act shall include all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary for internal or external use, and any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for the cure, mitigation, or prevention of disease of either man or other animals. The term "food" as used herein shall include all articles, whether simple, mixed, or compound, used for food, drink, confectionery, or condiment by man or other animals: Provided, however, the term "food" as used herein shall not include milk, cream, or skimmed milk. When the substance answers both descriptions, a "food" and a "drug" as above defined, the purpose for which it was manufactured, sold, or offered for sale, as the case may be, shall determine its character.

Sec. 3. A drug shall be deemed to be adulterated:

First.—If, when sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity prescribed therein, unless the difference from such standard of strength, quality, or purity be plainly stated upon the bottle, box, or other container thereof.

Second.—If its strength, quality, or purity falls below the professed standard under which it is sold: Provided, that in no case shall a drug be deemed to be adulterated, as differing from such professed standard, when the variation is caused by the evaporation of any volatile ingredient or by other changes beyond control, happening after the manufacture of the same, provided that due care be taken to preserve its integrity.

Sec. 4. Food shall be deemed to be adulterated:

First.—If any substance has been mixed and packed with it so as to induce or lower or injuriously affect its quality, strength, or purity. Second.—If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article. Third.—If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted. Fourth.—If it is mixed, colored, powdered, coated, stained or put up in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed. Fifth.—If it contains any added poisonous or other added ingredient which may render such article injurious to health: Provided, that when in the preparation of food products for shipment they are preserved by any external application applied in such manner that the preservative is necessarily removed mechanically or by maceration in water, or otherwise, and directions for the removal of said preservative shall be printed on the covering of the package, the provisions of this act shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption. Sixth.—If it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or any portion of an animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal, or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

Sec. 5. Confectionery shall be deemed to be adulterated if it contains terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, or other mineral substances or poisonous colors or flavors, or other ingredients deleterious or detrimental to health, or any vinous, malt, or spirituous liquor or compound or narcotic drug.

Sec. 6. A drug or an article of food, or an article which enters into the composition of food, shall be deemed to be misbranded:

First.—If the package containing it, or the label on such package, shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein, which shall be false or misleading in any particular, or if the same is falsely branded as to the state, territory, or county in which it is manufactured or produced. Second.—If it be offered for sale as an imitation of, or under the name of, another article. Third.—If it is in the package form, and the contents are stated in the terms of weight or measure, the same is not plainly and correctly stated on the outside of the package. Fourth.—If the package contains a proprietary or patent medicine, or a proprietary or patent food, and the label fails to bear a statement of the quantity or the proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilid or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein: Provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the sale and distribution of such proprietary or patent medicines or proprietary or patent foods as were in the possession of any dealer within this state at the time of the taking effect of this law.

Sec. 7. No dealer shall be convicted under the provisions of this act, when he can establish a guaranty, signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer, or other party residing in the United States, from whom he purchases such articles, to the effect that the same is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the food and drugs act of the United States approved June 30, 1906, or of this act. Said guaranty, to afford protection, shall contain the name and address of the party or parties making the sale of such articles to such dealer, and in such case said party or parties shall be amenable to the prosecutions, fines, and other penalties which would attach, in due course, to the dealer under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 8. Every person offering for or exposing for sale or delivering to a purchaser any drug or article of food included in the provisions of this act shall furnish to any commissioner, or other officer or agent appointed hereunder, who shall apply to him for the purpose and shall tender to him the value of the same, a sample or samples of any drug or article of food which is in his possession, sufficient, after division into two equal or nearly equal parts, for the purpose of analysis. The official or agent thus taking said sample or samples shall then and there, in the presence of the person from whom he obtained it, unless said person refuse to witness the operation, divide said sample or samples into two equal or nearly equal parts or specimens, and seal and label the same, said label to state the kind of food or drugs, the date of such taking, and, if obtainable, the name of the person from whom they were taken; also, if obtainable, the name or names of the parties, if there be any, whom said person represents. Said official or agent shall then and there deliver one of said specimens to the person from whom the same were taken. If any such sample or samples so taken shall appear to be adulterated within the meaning of this act, notice in writing of the fact of such adulteration, containing a description of such sample or samples, shall forthwith be given by mail or otherwise, directed to the person from whom the same were obtained, to the address given by him at the time such sample or samples were taken, before any prosecution shall be instituted thereout: Provided, however, that if the person from whom such sample or samples are taken shall omit or refuse to give his name or address, such notice shall not be required. Whoever hinders, obstructs, or in any way interferes with any commissioner or other officer or agent appointed hereunder, in the performance of his duty, shall, upon conviction, be fined a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sec. 9. Any article of food or any drug that is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act shall be liable to be proceeded against in the courts of this state within the county where found, and seized for forfeiture by the same process of law under which liquors illegally sold or for sale may be seized for forfeiture; and if such article or drug is condemned as being adulterated or misbranded or of a poisonous or deleterious character within the meaning of this act, it shall be disposed of by destruction or sale, as the court may direct, and the proceeds thereof, if sold, less the legal costs and charges, shall be paid into the treasury of the state: Provided, however, that upon the payment of the costs of such proceedings and the execution and delivery of a good and sufficient bond to the effect that such articles or drugs shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the provisions of this act, the court may, by order, direct that such articles or drugs be delivered to the owner thereof. Either party may demand trial by jury of any issue of fact in any such case, and all such proceedings shall be at the suit of and in the name of the state.

Sec. 10. All canned articles of food which have been prepared from dried products and have been soaked before canning shall be plainly marked by a brand or label having on its face the word "Soaked," in letters of legible type not smaller than eight-point (Brevier) caps.

Sec. 11. There shall be a board of food and drug commissioners, consisting of three members, who shall hold office for the term of their appointment, and until their successors, respectively, shall be elected and qualified to act.

At the January session of the general assembly in the year A. D. 1909, the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint three persons to be members of said board, one for a term ending January 31, 1910, one for a term ending January 31, 1912, and one for a term ending January 31, 1914.

At the January session of the general assembly in the year A. D. 1910, and in every second year thereafter, the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint a person to be a member of said board, and the person so appointed shall hold his office until the first day of February in the fifth year of his appointment. Any vacancy which may occur in said board when the senate is not in session shall be filled by the governor until the next session thereof, when he shall, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint some person to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term.

Sec. 12. It shall be the duty of said board to enforce the provisions of this act. They shall adopt such rules, consistent with the provisions of this act, as may be necessary for its enforcement, and shall adopt rules regulating minimum standards of strength, purity, and quality for food and drugs, defining specific adulterations when such standards are not specified or fixed under this act or by the laws of this state, and subject to the provisions of this act, declaring the proper methods of collecting and examining drugs and articles of food; but such rules and standards shall not be more stringent than, nor conflict with, the rules and standards adopted, or which may hereafter be adopted, for the enforcement of the food and drug act of the United States, approved June 30, 1906, or of any food and drug act of the United States hereafter in force, regulating the misbranding or adulteration of food and drug products for interstate commerce: Provided, however, that in prosecutions under this act when the strength, quality, or purity of a drug or an article of food is in issue and the standard of strength, quality, or purity of such drug or article of food is fixed by said board, proof that such drug or article of food is below the standard of strength, quality, or purity fixed by said board shall be evidence that such drug or article of food is adulterated within the meaning of this act.

The said commissioners shall have an office in the state house. They shall be allowed such office, traveling, and personal expenses as may be approved by the governor, to be paid, upon the order of the state auditor, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

They shall meet at least once in three months and as much oftener as may be necessary. They shall proceed to organize by the election of a chairman and an executive secretary, who shall be a practical chemist. Said board shall have authority to appoint such other agents as may be necessary to assist in the enforcement of this act. Said executive secretary and agents shall work under the direction of the said board of commissioners and shall perform such duties as the said board shall prescribe for them to perform.

Sec. 13. The sum of thirty-five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated annually, commencing January 1, 1909, from the treasury of the state, to be expended by the board of food and drugs commissioners, for the purpose of meeting the expenses incurred in the enforcement of this act, including fifteen hundred dollars the salary of an executive secretary, the cost of collection of samples, purchase of laboratory supplies, and all in prosecuting offenders against this act.

Sec. 14. The sum of fifteen hundred dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, including seven hundred and fifty dollars as recompense for the services of an executive secretary, is hereby appropriated out of the treasury of the state for the purpose of meeting the necessary expense of preparation and notification; and the state auditor is hereby directed to draw his order upon the general treasurer for the payment of the same upon the receipt of vouchers approved by the chairman and secretary of said board.

Sec. 15. This act shall not be construed to repeal chapter 141 of the General Laws, entitled "Of milk," or any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto, or Chapter 131 of the General Laws, entitled "Of the inspection of beef and pork," or any acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto, or an act entitled "An act authorizing the city of Providence to elect an inspector of beef and pork for said city," passed June 23, 1893, or sections 1 and 2 of chapter 251 of the Public Laws, entitled "An act in amendment of and in addition to Title XIV, Chapter 71, of the Revised Statutes, 'Of regulations for the prevention of infectious and contagious diseases,'" passed March 5, 1896, or Chapter 951 of the Public Laws, entitled "An act regulating the sale of concentrated commercial feeding stuffs," passed at the January session, 1898.

Sec. 16. Sections 11, 12, and 14 of this act shall take effect immediately, and all other parts of this act shall take effect January 1, 1909.

I certify the foregoing to be true copies.
Attest: CHARLES P. BENNETT,
Secretary of State.

What the Man Wanted When He Got in the Barber's Chair.

The baldheaded man with four days' growth of beard on his chin entered the barber's shop and sat down in one of the operating chairs.

"Shave, sir?"

"No!" growled the man in the chair. "I want to be measured for a suit of clothes."

"This isn't a tailor shop, sir."

"What is it?"

"It's a barber shop."

"What work do you do in this shop?"

"Shave men and cut their hair, sir."

"Do you think a man with no hair on his head would come here to have his hair cut?"

"No, sir."

"Then, presuming me to be a sane man, but baldheaded, what would you naturally suppose I came for?"

"For a shave."

"Then why did you ask me if I wanted a shave when I took a seat in your chair? Why didn't you go to work at once? If some of you barbers would cultivate a habit of inferring from easily ascertained data, instead of developing such wonderful conversational powers, it would be of material aid in advancing you in your chosen vocation and of expanding your profits. Do you comprehend?"

"Yes, sir," replied the man as he began to lather the customer's face in a dazed sort of way. And he never even asked him if he wanted brilliantine on when the operation was performed.

EPICURES STUDY HOTELS.

Then They Go One Place or Another, as Fancy Dictates.

Epicures accustomed to dining in hotels and restaurants study the policy of each fashionable place and readily tell just why they go to one place or avoid another. They have their likes and dislikes, aside from actual eating, regarding the waiters, the music, the ventilation and a hundred and one other things a casual visitor would fail to appreciate.

For instance, at one restaurant only single portions are served for one person. At another, where the cooking is equally good, half portions, nearly or quite as large as the single portions of other places, are served for one person. There was a little dispute at a well known hotel over a mistake in an order of trout and chicken that made a difference of several dollars on a check for a rather simple dinner for two. It was settled "out of court," as it were, and quite agreeably, but hotel managers regret and try to avoid these mistakes, especially when the customer is a regular visitor, for they know he never forgets the details of his eating and is slow to forgive an error.

Another peculiarity of diners is as to the location of tables. Some persons cling to one table and feel aggrieved when they find another in their favorite seat. Restaurant proprietors have tried to understand this peculiarity of their patrons, but have to admit they fail to explain it.—St. Louis Republic.

Why Naval Uniforms Are Blue.

Naval uniforms all the world over pretty well are navy blue. The British fashion in this matter has been the rule with maritime people in general. That blue was ever selected for the king's naval service was a fortuitous happening. When in 1747 the question of uniform was being considered the color selected had very like to have been French gray laced with silver. While the king was still not quite decided he saw the Duchess of Bedford in a riding habit of blue faced with white and enlivened with gold lace. It was a revelation. Here, the king declared, was the uniform for his sea service officers, and no more was heard of French gray. The navy took to blue, and every other navy has taken to it since.—Pall Mall Gazette.

A Reasonable Translation.

The teacher was telling the class in fourth grade geography about the great seals of the different states, using the pictures in the dictionary as the basis of the lesson. Pointing to the seal of Virginia, she asked:

"Now, who can tell me from this picture what should be the meaning of these Latin words: 'Sic semper tyrannis?'"

Bobby's hand went up.

"All right, Bobby; you may tell us."

"'Take your foot off my neck,'" was Bobby's reply.—Judge.

CASTORIA

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HIS NINE CHEESES.

An Old-Time New England Story of a Stingy Parson.

Anecdotes in which the mean and grasping man is outwitted or held up to ridicule are popular everywhere and always. Few ancient towns are without their historic or traditional instances of stinginess punished or sharp practice defeated. In one village of New England, says the Youth's Companion, there is still current such a tale concerning an unpopular parson of more than a century ago.

Although a learned man of impressive manners, this clergyman was noted for undue reluctance to expend and readiness to acquire. He had a habit of pleading poverty and hinting for gifts.

The parish, although with some murmuring, had responded with fuel for his kitchen, hay for his horse, Thanksgiving turkeys for his table and a "subscription cloak" of black satin for his wife when her wedding mantean became shabby. The murmurs increased when it was found that the parson turned an honest but overshrewd penny by selling instead of using many of these donations. But they were not loud enough to disturb his stately calm, and he went his way without condescending to notice them. At last, however, fortune played him trick for trick.

One pleasant winter day he made a round of calls, and at each house, when just about to leave, he casually asked his hostess if she could let him have a little piece of cheese, as his wife happened to have none in the house and unexpected company had arrived. In each case the good housewife, instead of a little piece, generously presented him with a whole cheese, which he graciously accepted. As he turned from the door stone at the close of the last visit, while the mother of the family and her brood of nine children stood politely gathered to watch him drive away, he carelessly pulled the wrong rein, the sleigh tipped sharply on a drift, and out from under the ministerial lap robe rolled nine large cheeses, which spun briskly away in all directions on the icy crust.

His hostess understood the situation at a glance.

"Don't disturb yourself, pray, sir," she said politely as he made a motion to descend. "It is quite unnecessary. The children will gather them up, and none will be overburdened or will there be any quarreling for the privilege. See; it is just a cheese to a child."

So it was, and the embarrassed parson, unable to escape, was obliged to receive back his cheeses, with due thanks to each giggling volunteer as they came up in gleeful procession one by one.

Too well he knew that by the next day the whole parish would be laughing at his misadventure, although he could scarcely have guessed that the joke would be recalled a hundred years later.

Nature's Cunning.

Protective mimicry, that cunning device of nature to preserve animals from their enemies, is well known in the eggs of certain fishes, notably the California shark, known as Gyropleurodus francisci. The shark is of a sluggish habit, lurking among rocks, and its dark egg resembles a leaf of kelp or seaweed folded up spirally. It is deposited among the beds of kelp and clings to the leaves by the edges of the spirals. The young shark bursts open the end of the egg and swims away. Another shark's egg of the Pacific coast has tentacles which clasp the seaweed and also imitate its appearance.

The Worst of It.

Suffragette Lecturer—Yes, my sisters, man has tyrannized over us, oppressed us, abused us, maltreated us, scorned us, ridiculed us, and— Ancient Maiden (in audience)—Yer, and, what is worse, he never married us.—Kansas City Independent.

Lots of people fool dollars away and then howl that the reason they don't get rich is that no one gives them a chance.—Atchison Globe.

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Mozart and Bretzner.

When Mozart was at the height of his fame he composed the music of Bretzner's "Belmont und Konstanze" ("The Abduction From the Seraglio") at the request of Emperor Joseph II. The author of the drama was so angry at this that he inserted the following notice in the Leipziger Zeitung: "A certain fellow of the name of Mozart has dared to misuse my drama, 'Belmont und Konstanze,' for an opera text. I hereby solemnly protest against this invasion of my rights, and I reserve to myself further procedures. (Signed) Christoph Friedrich Bretzner, Author of 'Rausch-chen.'"

Long Necked Belles.

Eastern standards of beauty differ, like the customs, from those of the west. In Malacca, we are told, the small waist and velvet eyes do not count, but instead the length of the neck is the criterion of beauty. The girl of Malacca at a very early age is fitted with a metal collar, which compels her to keep her head erect, and as she grows the collar is increased in size, and by this means the neck is gradually elongated.

Quite Enough.

"I should think you'd go slow," said the cautious friend. "You know, as Lincoln said, 'you can fool all the people some of the time and some of the people'"—

"That's all right," interrupted the sharper, "but I find it's always possible to fool enough of the people enough of the time."—Philadelphia Press.

A Swift Bird.

The Mexican road runner has only two short legs, but he can beat a horse, a hound and an electric carriage and give them a handicap start. Speed is not his only recommendation. He eats as he runs, or, rather, as the things run away with him. Snakes are the principal part of his diet, big and little. His crop is as elastic as his legs are swift, and when he wants to prepare for a long journey he coils up a rattler or two inside of his neck and sets out across the Mexican desert with a swiftness that makes it look like a bunch of dust on a record breaking tour around the world.

CASTORIA.
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Canada's Kind of Girl.

Her Excellences and the Breeding That Made Them.

By Edward W. Thomson.

The American author of that interesting three-volumed work, The Tercentenary History of Canada, concludes with this just tribute to the people of the Dominion: "There has been a wholesomeness, a sturdiness, an integrity, in Canadian life which have been its proudest boast. This has been in large part due to the noble institutions of the country and the principles of its Government. Canada feels in these respects, at least, superior to its neighbor to the south, and to any other people on earth. But, ultimately, these principles and institutions depend for their preservation and defence on the people themselves. And it is the Canadian people who hold first claim to pride in Canada's record. It is the Canadians themselves who have wrought this progress, this miracle of civilization and prosperity. He has read this record in vain who has not seen that for all the steady, sturdy and sensible steps in advance, taken perhaps in a plodding way at times, the Canadian people are finally responsible. . . . It is, after all, the people who have settled Canada, worked in Canada and loved it as their home that have stamped their image upon the country and made it what it is."

The Origins of the Canadian People is a book that needs to be written. It would necessarily be a voluminous work of great detail, on some such plan as is usually followed by county histories of England, and local settlement histories of parts of the United States. Such a work ought to show the station, name and characters of the principal families who came from England, Ireland, Scotland, France, the United States, bearing with them those good habits of thought and discipline which, being transmitted from generation, brought to pass the conditions on which the quoted historian has remarked with such appreciation. It might be very possible to show that the abiding character of large countrysides was established by exemplary, potent early pioneers, whose memory still lingers among fond descendants, and so influences the "omnium gatherum" of more recent immigrants.

Of late we have been hearing much of the beneficent influence of our French discoverers and pioneers. Again, nobody can read on Canadian evolution without learning how deeply the Dominion has been impressed by those American United Empire Loyalists, or Tories, who forsook their possessions in the thirteen Colonies after the Revolutionary War, and went north into the British wilderness, often with a devoted idealism as pure and high as that which brought the Pilgrims, their forefathers, to Massachusetts. Also, a student of Canada becomes aware of the important moulding influence of those settlements of retired officers of the British Army, Navy and Marines who, with other gentry usually related to them by blood or marriage, established families here early in the nineteenth century.

Partly by reason of their Old Country manners, education and social influence this element often swayed the country much more than their mere numbers warranted.

THE DOMINION'S REAL ARISTOCRACY.

On the whole they were, as their descendants are still, what we Canadians call Conservatives, or Tories, in politics—a people possibly too much inclined to resistance of social modernism, but thus furnishing a valuable check on rash political designs. In respect of material improvements, such as public works, canals, railways, etc., they have always been progressive, curiously willing to employ the public resources in furthering such semi-socialistic or communal enterprises, and thus illustrating something of what Ruskin meant when he said, "I am a Tory and a Communist." But they conceived instinctively of the social structure as an established order of king, church, nobles, gentry and common people, in the old English way, and were thus averse to "levelling." To this day many of their descendants are annoyed by assertions that Canada is a democracy. They insist that the country is essentially aristocratic. The political ideal which their pioneer forefathers regarded as fitting for the community was much that which Washington Irving, quoting from Tusser, attributed in Bracebridge Hall, to old Ready-money Jack:

"Leave princes' affairs undescanted on,
And tend to such things as stand thee upon;
Fear God, and offend not the King and his laws,
And keep thyself out of the magistrate's claws."

Of the inherent right of their class to govern the country, on the king's behalf, the children of this fine old stock have little or no doubt yet, though many of them are indistinguishable in pecuniary conditions and occupations from the various working masses. You can often pick them out at sight by a certain aspect of personal pride, heartiness, agreeable voices and good manners. The history of Canadian politics in the older English-speaking provinces is very much the story of the stubborn resistance of this class, allied with most of the United Empire Loyalists and many of the more aristocratic French, to being politically overwhelmed by the not less sturdy masses sprung from pioneer forefathers of the working and commercial classes—yeomen, traders, weavers, tradesmen, clerks, mechanicians. The gentry have been pretty much beaten all along the line—in a way. They have had to adopt democratic methods in order to hold their fair share of what's going. But, speaking by and large, they control society still. So the New Rich have to kotow to them and imitate them considerably in the long run. In the making of Canada they have been very powerful, and are so yet.

HOW THE "QUALITY" LEAVEN THE LUMP.

These observations arise from a recent experience, some record of which may be interesting to Transcript readers, since it indicates what has often become of our pioneer gentry and the good sort of humankind their lotus left to this country. Being myself native to a far-distant part of Ontario, I was little aware of the origins of the non-French people about Ottawa, and so regarded them as almost wholly descended from the strong class of English, Scotch and Irish working people who were reputed the first British farmers, lumbermen and mechanics of the valley or Champlain's "Grand River." Better information came, some weeks ago, at the house of a friend, where a rather extraordinary, quite young woman was visiting. She was distinctly well bred, of cultivated voice, and such a steadfast energetic countenance that one instinctively thought of the sort of people who, in New England, have been submitted for generations to the process of "character building." She might be, by appearance and manners, a philanthropic young lady of leisure, or a very nice sort of school teacher, or almost anything in which ability, education and high principles would find fitting sphere.

Her one outward and visible sign of possessing the grace of manual labor was that her well-kept hands looked uncommonly capable. There could be no doubt that her social position was excellent, for she knew familiarly all the local "best people." They had not in the least eschewed her, though it turned out that her occupation is that of a "working housekeeper." A defect of vision forbids her entering the civil service, or being a teacher, or engaging in any kind of clerical work. "But I can keep house beautifully for a small family," she said. "I do cook well. I like work. Among my friends are old ones who want me to do for them. They pay me well; I am of the family; I earn more than most school teachers; everybody is nice to me; I ought to support myself in some way and this is one that I am good at." Not a sign of pose, whine, self pity. She was evidently a brick.

Well, her blood is undeniably that of "the quality." You could find her pedigree in Debrett if the name were given here. Her mother is highly educated and a gentlewoman. She taught her numerous girls all sorts of good, old-fashioned accomplishments, and especially the great arts of good housekeeping. The family live on a large farm some twenty miles out of town. The young men cultivate it. The young ladies milk cows, make butter, raise poultry, and do cheerfully their duty in that station of life which it has pleased God to call them. There is a great, old stone mansion, built by the great-grandfather, who came out to Canada in 1820, with plenty of money. He entailed his large home farm on eldest sons, after the English custom of his time. Probably this tenure has militated against money-making by the family. But they complain of nothing. Indeed, they are as essentially ill off as they are essentially aristocratic. "Our board is little, but our hearts are great," sang one of Tennyson's heroines. Now that's the sort of people Canada inherits quite numerously, and in all sorts of occupations, from the good stock that planted the country when it was a wilderness. This stock resembles that of Virginia more than that of New England, but the Dominion has, also, a large puritan or puritanic element.

WHY THESE FOLK ARE POOR AND STURDY.

Many of these gentlemen received large grants of land. It would seem that they chose it rather from admiration of the fine Laurentian scenery north of the river, than with good utilitarian perception, for they built along the bluffs of the south water-side front, running their acreage back thence, but seldom far enough to get a slice of the better land in the rear. This was taken up later by yeoman emigrants and other persons less important, at first, in a social sense. Eventually these became often more wealthy than the gentry. This is what happened in many Canadian settlements. The British newcomers, if gentlemen, chose their lands rather for fine views than fine crops. What they left to aftercomers was swamp, or other low land, rich in soil, whose takers eventually came to much prosperity, and often bought out the gentry's high lands for cattle pastures.

As the families of the gentlemen settlers gradually multiplied it became necessary for the cadets to seek new fields, or occupations. They went away to found new townships, villages, towns. They became professional of all sorts, never forgetting to take a strong hand in governing and moulding Canada. Ottawa city, after one has visited March and talked with the descendants of the first settlers, becomes newly understandable, by reason of the great number of familiar family, business, and professional names which are obviously from the baptismal or surnames of the old Honorables, generals, colonels, captains, &c. This good, original stock is engaged in all sorts of manual trades, too. They are mostly derived from persons of a section, taken rather from the top than the bottom of the middle classes, who left Great Britain from 100 to 125 years ago, before the old country had become considerably rotted, in all ranks and conditions, partly by the modern factory system, and partly by too much wealth and luxury in the new plutocracy.

Returning now to that capable young woman—a term which seems to me to denote more dignity than "young lady." A fresher, prettier, neater and more high-bred looking girl you would find it hard to discover. Self-sure, not self-conscious, right-principled at all points, efficient, cheerful, game, at home alike in drawing-room, dairy or kitchen! Hitches up and saddles her own horses. Thrifty, good all round. To see her in action as a working housekeeper is a privilege, all the more so because she amounts to evidence that our fabled great-grandmothers, who could do any sort of household work and yet be real ladies, were actual creatures, "not too sweet and good for human nature's daily food" not inventions of fond romancers. There are, so one is assured, stacks like her in Canada. The right kind to bear and rear a first-rate nature, such as the quoted historian found growing here. Many of the sort go to the States, there learning the high business of trained nurses. Ask almost any Boston, New York or Philadelphia doctor or hospital superintendent about Canadian girls. It will be strange if he does not say that they are about the best nurse material going. In effect they are samples of the ideal, old-fashioned blessed girl of New England. Beside this type, what pretty, frivolous, unworshipful, silly cumberers of the ground do the lazy, idle, dressy, querulous, insatiable mere Daughters of Fashion appear, whether feeble or sunburned by golf or water sports. To be doing something for the good of a family, something useful—that is the true Canadian girl's game. It rather appears to be more and more becoming the ideal of the highly finished young women that are being annually turned out by the great American and British colleges for women. More power to them! They are the kind that men want for wives. The mere idea of being wives and not mothers strikes them with moral and emotional dismay. They understand what are the great, enduring joys of life. At the basis of the new nation of Canada is the healthy-minded girl, of both the great races.

Towne—Gee whiz! Where did you get this cigar?

Browne—Oh, that was the only kind of a one I could get. It's a cheap thing named after some fourth or fifth rate actor—

Towne—Huh! That explains why it doesn't draw.—Philadelphia Press

To Get Good Servants.

One Woman's Successful Experience in the Matter.

["A Mistress," in the London Mail]

A short time ago there appeared an article in the The Daily Mail on domestic servants, written evidently by the rich for the rich, and as money can glow over most difficulties in life, there was nothing specially, from this point of view, to criticise.

But there is the ever increasing difficulty of managing a household from the standpoint of moderate or limited means.

The houses of the wealthy have many attractions to offer, although the work of the underservants is often harder and the hours longer than in a small household, and the servants, being under the management of a housekeeper, and not under the direct influence and management of the lady of the house, often have no redress for any grievance but in giving notice to leave and risking a reference being given.

I remember being told by a hospital nurse of a servant—under her care—who was in very bad health from long hours in service and insufficient food. When asked why she stayed on under such conditions, she replied, "Oh, it was such a grand house to live at."

Are servants as good as they used to be in old days? This is an ever green question. In a letter written to a daily paper nearly 100 years ago, the writer complains of the low standard of servants and their work, and suggests some kind of combination among heads of households to cope with the trouble and inconvenience caused.

Human nature is much the same now as it was then, in spite of the vaunted education of the present day, but there is undoubtedly less discipline, less self-control, and more independence in all classes.

What does affect the mistress of moderate means is the large increase of wages and luxury of living required by servants. There is a pernicious custom prevalent of late years that a change of place means a rise of wages, although in no way merited by better work. I have a case in mind now of a young woman who took a place as cook at £24. She left at the end of two years, her wages during that time being raised to £26. She asked £28 in her next place, which she left at the end of the month by her own wish, and then asked £30. The lady then engaging her declined to give more than £28, and asking the girl why she asked a rise of £2 in a month, she replied, "Oh, they told me at the registry office I had better ask £30 in going to a fresh place, but I am quite willing to come for £28." It is curious to note that both her late mistresses mentioned unsolicited in their references that her cooking was not worth more than £26. I have known a kitchenmaid taking £24 a year asking a rise of £10 for her first place as cook, and on trial she could neither cook nor manage her work as cook with a kitchenmaid.

To replace a servant means endless worry and anxiety to the mistress and a great deal of correspondence on the part of a registry office or in advertising, besides the question of expense. I have been told by the manageress of a registry office that the modern custom of "Free till suited" is answerable for much disappointment and difficulty in mutually suiting each other.

A servant will put her name down in a registry office and pay her entrance fee where she is known, and at the same time can put her name down for nothing in some other office. This creates the difficulty of knowing at once whether a servant is engaged or not. In old days there was one well-known registry office whose method I am inclined to think was the best. A lady writing to describe exactly what kind of servant she required waited some days for an answer—but when it came it gave the name and particulars of the servant considered most suitable by the office for the place, and as a rule, an engagement was the result. It has become a very serious matter for mistresses—this servant question—affecting their health and happiness and that of their household. One hears of a whole staff being dismissed and a fresh start made—of mistresses leaving home for a rest cure, unruly servants having caused their ill-health. I blame neither mistresses nor maids, It is the system that is in fault.

Servants should be trained to look upon their calling more as a profession. At present it is sheer luck if they learn their work or not, and practically their future depends on this. I have known upper servants more inefficient by far than their underlings, who happened to have good training and profited by it. Also it makes a great difference—in fact, all the difference—as to what kind of home and mother the girl has. I have found that the mothers who have been in good service themselves have, as a rule, brought up their girls to look upon it with respect, and to regard it as a desirable means of earning a livelihood.

It seems to me that servants should have certificates of capability, besides personal characters, from their mistresses, and this is a matter of great difficulty. Unless one knows the mistress or house a character is practically worthless, and here the servant suffers as much as the mistress. A good servant may get into a bad house, where she is at the mercy of her mistress for her reference, or, vice versa, the mistress may get a bad servant, and yet, hardly daring to write the real truth about her, find refuge in equivocation. There is a delightful story of a bishop's wife who wrote the true character of an inferior servant, who in consequence did not obtain the place she desired. A few days later the mistress was confronted by the angry domestic, who, after a volley of abuse, said, "And you call yourself a bishop's wife." "It is because I am a bishop's wife," was the quiet answer, "that I have written the truth."

The only practical remedy, in face of all these difficulties, seems to be to select those children, before leaving the elementary schools, who elect to take up domestic service as a career and profession, give them some training in household duties, and then turn them out, with certificates, to start in service. There should be a register kept by the authorities of each school containing an account of the girls up to the age of eighteen or upwards, with a list of the places they have had and the characters they have obtained. This register would not interfere with but would help the good registry offices, as it would be a reference to start with. The school register, when giving the certificates, would also furnish the list of reliable registry offices, and these certificated children would be equipped ready to start in life for the profession of domestic service, which at present is a happy hunting ground for any one, whether qualified or not.

There is no other career in life undertaken so lightly and with so little training as that of domestic service, or that commands such good and immediate pay, with board and lodging from its commencement, with no responsibilities except those of work, well or ill performed.

His Walking Boots.

Wife (at 7 a. m.)—Now, deny your condition last evening! Here you are with your hat and shoes on. Don't tell me you didn't come home the worse for drink!

Husband—Not a bit, dear. You know I have lately taken to walking in my sleep, and I thought I'd go to bed prepared.—Illustrated Bits.

Very Likely.

"You're a queer looking thing to want to fight with me," said the young bulldog contemptuously. "You're not in my class."

"Perhaps not," replied the porcupine quietly, "but I think I can give you a few points."—Philadelphia Press.

Making Things Even.

Customer (to watchmaker)—I told you that my watch lost half an hour every day, and now that you've repaired it it gains half an hour.

Watchmaker—Well, don't complain. It's only porking to catch up lost time.

Left-handed.

"I tried to pay the suffragettes a compliment last night in my speech, but it didn't seem to be appreciated."

"What did you say?"

"I said that the suffragettes would leave large footprints on the sands of time."—Tit-Bits.

His Last Wish.

He (trembling)—I have one last wi-wish to ask you be-before we part in an-anger forever.

She (sobbing)—Wha-what is it, Geo-George?

He—Wi-will you—meet me next Th-Thursday as u-usual?

She—I wi-will, George.—Judy.

"A public official must be unflinching about laying down the law."

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum, "one of the great difficulties is that an official occasionally gets confused. Instead of laying down the law he starts in throwing down the law."—Washington Star.

Teacher—Johnny can you inform the class as to how the age of a chicken is determined.

Johnny—Yes'm. By the teeth.

Teacher—Why, Johnny, chickens have no teeth!

Johnny—No'm. But we have.—Bohemian.

"But, Tommy," said his mother, "you asked for two cakes, and I gave them to you. Aren't you satisfied?"

"No, I ain't," growled Tommy, "you was so easy I am kickin' myself 'cause I didn't ask for four."—Philadelphia Press.

"Gracious!" exclaimed Mr. Staylate. "It's nearly midnight. I should be going pretty soon, I suppose."

"Yes," replied Miss Patience Gonne, "you know the old saying, 'Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.'"—Philadelphia Press.

"You let him hug you in the conservatory."

"I did not. I made him remove his arm every time the music in the ballroom stopped."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Politics make strange bed fellows," said the ready-made philosopher.

"Nonsense," replied the old campaigner. "Real politics keeps a man so wide awake that he hasn't time to go to bed."—Washington Star.

"Who won that long distance walking match?"

"Spriggins."

"He did? Who was his trainer?"

"His ten-months-old baby."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"You get a good many kicks from dissatisfied patrons, don't you?"

"Yes," replied the facetious laundryman, "but we get more cuffs."—Kansas City Times.

"One of my ancestors was a noted pirate."

"That's nothing. I'm the direct descendant of a corporation lawyer."—N. Y. Life.

Jimmy Junior—Our university has just received a beautiful consignment of fossils.

Freddy Fresh—For the museum or the faculty?

Waiter (in New York restaurant)—We do not serve half portions to two persons, sir.

Patron—Yes, you do; only you charge for a full one.—Life.

"I wish," said the bachelor who was trying to thread a needle, "I'd tie this thread to his tail and drive him through."—Kansas City Times.

Mrs. Muggins—I got my new cook in an intelligence office, but I think she must have left it all there.

Mrs. Buggins—All what?

Mrs. Muggins—Her intelligence.

He—Are you doing anything to beautify your town?

She—Well, ain't I living here?—Yonkers Statesman.

Jeweler—Is your watch all right, now, Mr. Smart?

Mr. Smart—Well, no, not yet; but it seems to be gaining every day.

The average man is prouder of how much he weighs than of anything he could ever do in the world, laments the New York Press.

You could never shake woman's belief that what a burglar would really like to get would be the baby, confesses the New York Press.

"I hear your son is something of an aviator, Mrs. Comeup."

"Well, to tell the truth, he was a bit that way, but he's taken the pledge."—Baltimore.

"What is the most aggravating thing in married life?" asked Dorothy.

"Sometimes," said the bachelor friend, "it's the husband, and sometimes it's the wife."

Sunday School Teacher—Tommy, can you tell me what caused the flood?

Small Tommy—Yes, ma'am. It rained.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of

The End of Summer.

Sweep on, O tide, across the yellow sands,
And rock the birds and flash the autumn moon!
No more the long unbroken summer dreams,
The days are gone, too soon! too soon!

And thou, O wave, upon the distant crag
Splash till thy flood is turned to lightest down!
No more, at morn, thy rolling crest I'll ride;
The oar is lost, the rudder gone!

And thou, my most beloved, who changest not
Like foamy tide or briny summer wind,
This is the bourn I consecrate to thee,
The island of contented mind!
—Henry Meade, in Boston Cooking School Magazine.

A Racy Ballad.

Alas! she did not win the prize!
Our sorrow is sincere!
Since we can't give the Gala cup
Let's give the Gal a tear.

But when a gale "pipes down the sea"
In strong, resistless stress,
Her somewhat withered bud of hope
May flower in success.

The fitness of the choice is clear!
For when the storm-winds howl;
A Henn would run just a rig
In weather that is foul.

Then if the cup cannot be had,
He's little less the richer,
When seas are rough, each swell will prove
A Tumbler or a Pitcher.

When You Are Tired.

Don't grit your teeth and work harder. Ease up a little.

Don't talk any more than you can help. Talking takes vitality.

Lie down in a dark place, if only for fifteen minutes.

Don't read anything in which you are not interested.

Don't feel that everything must be done in one day. There are 364 more.

Realize that it is better to leave things undone than overdo yourself.

Avoid people and their woes at that time. Seek some one frivolous.

Don't try to improve yourself. Give your mind a rest.

And don't forget that a little lemon juice in cold water in the morning is a great help.—New York Times.

When Theory Didn't Work.

The new teacher surveyed her wriggling, restless charges with some dismay. But, true to her oft studied book of instructions as to the best manner of implanting knowledge in the young mind, she began:

"Now, children, what is it that a cat is covered with? Is it fur? Is it hair? Is it feathers? Is it wool? Johnny Halloran, you may answer."

Johnny, seven, soiled and starved looking, arising in a state of mingled contempt and perplexity, replied:

"Say, honest, is youse kiddin' or ain't youse never seen a cat?"

The Truth.

Gobes Golde descended painfully from his ninety horsepower automobile.

"I wish to purchase," he said, an engagement ring."

"Yes, sir," said the eager clerk. "We have just imported a superb ring; six—two ruby hearts surrounded"—

"No," said the aged millionaire in a cold, disillusioned voice; "no, that won't do. There is only one heart concerned in this affair. The girl is marrying me for my money."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Nurse's Part.

"Why do so many people insist on having nurses for their children?" asked the motherly woman.

"That is easily explained," answered the unpleasant man. "A nurse enables a woman to send a crying baby out of her own hearing and let it stay on the sidewalk to annoy the neighbors."—Washington Star.

Wasted Opportunities.

"How did you like my talk last night?" asked the beginner in the lecture field.

"Well," replied the candid critic, "you didn't take advantage of your many opportunities."

"I didn't?"

"No; you had a number of opportunities to quit before you did."—Phila. Press.

Judicious Charity.

"I don't believe he is so miserly as they say. I hear he invites his poor relations to visit him each year."

"Yes, They all live at a considerable distance and are too poor to come."

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906. Serial number 1098.

Defer no time, delays have dangerous ends.—Shakspere.

Something that will quiet the nerves, give strength to the body, induce refreshing sleep, improve the quality of the blood, and purify and brighten the complexion, is what many persons would be very glad to obtain. Carter's Iron Pills are made for exactly this class of troubles, and are remarkably successful in accomplishing the ends desired, as named above. They are useful for both men and women. Price, 25 cents a box.

Art may err, but nature cannot miss.—Dryden.

Not one in twenty are free from some little ailment caused by inaction of the liver. Use Carter's Little Liver Pills. The result will be a pleasant surprise. They give positive relief.

You shall never take a woman without her answer, unless you take without her tongue.—Shakspere.

Have no equal as a prompt and positive cure for sick headache, biliousness, constipation, pain in the side, and all liver troubles. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

Many little leaks may sink a ship.—Thomas Fuller.

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous, and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they make her "feel like a different person," so they all say, and their husbands say so, too!

The Lily and the Bee.

By Mrs. A. E. Babcock.

[Suggested by seeing, on Sterling Camp Ground, a lady, one of the choir, wearing a cluster of lilies, from which a bee was gathering honey.]

On the lake's clear bosom resting,
Lay the lilies fresh and fair,
And by gentle breezes wafted,
Filled with perfume all the air.

In the early dawn of morning,
When the grass was wet with dew,
Stranger feet sought o'er the lake's side,
Where the lovely blossoms grew.

And with eager hands he gathered
Fragrant clusters, rich and rare,
Like the emblems of the lily
And the Rose of Sharon fair.

Soon a lady saw the blossoms,
And she craved a cluster sweet,
Smiling, placed them on her bosom,
Pleased to have so rare a treat.

But a bee, the prince of workers,
Out in search of winter store,
Settled on the fragrant blossoms,
Buzzing with his happy lore.

While she sang, he gathered sweetness,
Gathered honey for the cell,
Darting in and out the blossoms,
Storing food he loved so well.

When the treasure he had gathered,
Off he flew with dusty wing,
To his storehouse, there to leave it,
And some new recruits to bring.

Did the lady heed the lesson
Taught by lily and the bee?
Can she tell the sweet old story,
Jesus died for you and me?

Did she know how sweet the perfume,
Wafted on the morning air,
As she sang about the lily
And the Rose of Sharon fair?

Can she gather drops of honey
From the life He gave so free?
Can she say He's my Redeemer,
Christ is all in all to me?

If her heart has learned the lesson,
Then her deeds and words of love
Shall, like perfume of the lily,
Waft sweet incense up above.

Two Ways.

THE OLD WAY.

The wretch condemned with life to part,
Still, still on hope relies,
And every pang that rends his heart
Bids expectation rise.
Hope, like the gleaming taper's light,
Adorns and cheers the way,
And still as darker grows the night,
Emits a brighter ray.
—Oliver Goldsmith.

THE NEW WAY.

The wretch condemned with life to part,
Does not on hope rely,
But acts in jail the idiot's part,
And feigns insanity.
Then of proceedings in the case
The lawyers get a stay,
Thus murderers live to plague the race,
And kill some other day.
—Somerville Journal.

The Retort.

Old Birch, who taught the village school,
Wedded a maid of homespun habit;
He was as stubborn as a mule,
And she as playful as a rabbit.
Poor Kate had scarce become a wife
Before her husband sought to make her
The pink of country polished life,
As prim and formal as a Quaker.

One day the tutor went abroad,
And simple Katy sadly missed him;
When he returned, behind her lord
She shyly stole and fondly kissed him.
The husband's anger rose and red
And white his face alternate grew;
"Less freedom, ma'am!" Kate sighed and said;
"Oh! dear, I did not know 'twas you."

Her Confidence.

I met him—I mustn't say where!
'Twas—no! I've forgotten the spot!
His name?—no, that wouldn't be fair!
I told him—I mustn't say what!
We kissed—but I said I'd not tell!
We vowed—but 'twas quite entre nous!
And I'm to be married to—well,
To some one—I mustn't say who!
—Lippincott's

How beautiful our lives may be; how bright
In privilege; how fruitful of delight
And lo! all round us His bright servants stand;
Events, His duteous ministers and wise,
With frowning brows, perhaps for their disguise,
But with such wells of love in their deep eyes,
And such strong rescue hidden in their hands!
—Henry Septimus Sutton.

Not to be Disturbed.

"Soda crackers? Yes'm," said the country storekeeper. "I got 'em. I'll—er—send 'em up to you?"

"Well," replied Mrs. Medders. "I did 'low to take 'em with me."

"Yes'm, but, you see, Bill Bruser he's a-dozin' on top o' the bar'l just now an' he ain't in the best o' humor today."—Philadelphia Press.

At a trial in Scotland a lady got into the witness box to be examined, when the following conversation took place between her and the opposing counsel:

Counsel—How old are you?

Miss Jane—Oh, weel, sir, I am an unmarried woman and dinna think it right to answer that question.

The Judge—Oh, yes; answer the gentleman. How old are you?

Miss Jane—Weel-a-weel, I am fifty.

Counsel—Are you not more?

Miss Jane—Weel, I am sixty.

The inquisitive lawyer still further asked if she had any hopes of getting married, to which Miss Jane replied:

"Weel, sir, I winna tell a lee. I hinna lost hope yet," scornfully adding, "But I widna marry you, for I am sick and tired o' your palaver already."

A certain well known Bostonian has been married long enough to have acquired the average man's cynical attitude in regard to the written expressions of devotions indulged in before marriage.

One day the Hubbite was going over with his wife a mass of useless papers that had accumulated in the household. They unearthed several large boxes full of love letters. After a hasty glance at them the husband said:

"No use keeping this junk, I suppose? Here it goes."

The wife was hurt. "Oh, Clarence," exclaimed she, "how can you be so brutal? Surely you don't want to destroy your own love letters to me?"

"Well, keep 'em if you want 'em," cheerfully assented the husband; "but honestly, Helen, those seem too soft to file!"—Lippincott's.

"Even though you are my brother's son I am obliged to discharge you. But I am sorry for your mother's sake."

"Oh, that's all right sir. Mother says she don't see how I've put up with you as long as I have."—Judge.

Teacher—If you are kind and polite to your playmates, what will be the result?

Scholar—They'll think they can lick me!—Pick-Me-Up.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to
Miss E. M. TILLEY,
Newport Historical Rooms,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1908.

NOTES.

OLD RHODE ISLAND RECORDS.—At the Gen. Assembly and Election held for the Colony of Newport the 1st of May 1678 "Concerning the Court Martiall," voted: Whereas in the late unhappy warr with the Indians in the yeare 1676 there appeareing a great necessity of calling a Court Martiall in Newport in his Ma'ty Collony of Rhode Island and providence plantations the 23 of August for the then present Tryall of a certaine number of Rebellious and Traiterous Indians prisoners then in safe custody of prison, which with great care and prudence of his Majesty Justices of this Collony together with the "comision" officers of the severall Traine Bands was held in Newport aforesaid a Court Martiall for the Tryall of the said Indians Rebells, and such of them as were found Guilty of such crimes as deserved death were by order of the said Court Executed And whereas all the writtings and papers that doe containe the said Court Martiall, are in the custody of Lt. Edward Richmond who was clerke of the said Court should have been delivered unto the then secretary Mr. Richard Bailey to record in the Book of the Genel Councill which hath not been done, and the said Mr. Richard Bailey being deceased—This Assembly doe order that the said papers shall be delivered unto the Gen'l Recorder, to be recorded in the Books of the Gen'l Court of Tryalls, and also the Recorder shall draw out and give unto Major John Cranston who was president of the said Court Martiall copys of all the said Court proceeds, and the charge thereof to be borne by the Colony an the said copy to be delivered within ten days after the publication of these orders also that the proceeds of the Court Martial held the 21 of June 1677 shall after the recording of the forementioned acts be recorded by the Recorder in the said Book of Tryalls on the publick charge.

Reference, R. I. Colony Records 1671-1696, p. 64.—M. C.

QUERIES.

6416. DUNBAR—Who can distinguish between the following Dunbars?

Trinity Church records show the following:—

Robert Dunbar of George and Elizabeth, baptised April 9, 1721. An abstract of George Dunbar's will mentions no son Robert but does mention a brother Henry to whom he lefts his Newport property. A Henry Dunbar married Jean Allen February 25, 1739. I do not know who this Henry Dunbar was, but it is certain that if he was the father of Robert he must have had a former wife, of whom there is no record. It is very queer that there is no record of this beyond the fact that he appeared in Newport quite early. It is still more queer that there is no record of this Robert of George who was baptised in Trinity Church in 1721.

There is no record that will absolutely prove that Robert Dunbar who married Hart Cranston was the father of Robert who married Eunice Barker but the fact that Robert and Eunice named their first child Hart makes it almost sure. The Dunbar family history, written about 1832 and the papers left by Dr. Turner, an old Newport Genealogist, also bear out this fact.

That Reynolds Dunbar was the son of Robert and Eunice is proved by the fact that the tombstone states—

"Reynolds Dunbar, of Robert and Eunice, born Dec. 4, 1792 died July 24, 1848." The Bristol records state that his body was carried to Newport to be buried.

That one Robert Dunbar was the son of Reynolds is proved by his death record in the Bristol Town Clerk's office, Death Book no. 5, p 115, which reads

"Robert Dunbar died Feb. 22, 1885 ag. 72 yrs. 11 months, born in Newport, R. I. was the son of Reynolds and——— Dunbar."

That John Arnold Dunbar was the son of Robert is proved by his marriage record in Bristol Town Clerks office, Marriage Book "from 1850" p 66 which reads

"Bristol Oct. 4, 1866 John A. Dunbar of Robert and Ruth ag. 27, born in Bristol, R. I., married Sarah E. Wilmarth of Horace and Christiana Wilmarth, ag. 23, born in Fall River, Mass."—S. K.

6417. TRAFTON. TRAFFAN—Would be glad to learn something concerning the ancestry of Philip Traffan, a Revolutionary soldier of Rhode Island. I have the following items, but would like further information.

There are very few mentions of the name of Trafton on the Newport records. I find among some old newspapers the notice of the marriage of a Philip Traffin to Alice Lillibridge of Robert at Newport June 11, 1786. A newspaper of 1787 states that Philip Trafton died at sea June 28, 1787. This may be the Philip who married Alice Lillibridge as on Nov. 3, 1797 Alice Traffern, widow, Jonathan Lillibridge and Esther his wife sell a piece of land in Newport, showing that Philip must have died previous to that time.

The record of the Congregational Church Newport show that an Alice Traffin of Newport and John [illegible] of Troy, Mass. were married Sept. 1808. It is probable that this Alice was the widow of Philip.

I have had quite a correspondence with a descendant in regard to Cromwell and Philip Traffan. She states in substance the following:

The residence of Cromwell Traffan according to his pension papers seems to be Barrington; from the town clerk of Barrington, that Philip Traffan name first appeared in the land records in 1770 as purchasing a lot of land from Thomas Allin and later in about 1772 as selling the same to Major William Andrews. She ends her testimony with, "there seems to be no doubt but that both men Cromwell and Capt. Philip Traffans lived in the town of Barrington or in its county.

Trafton, Philip, Capt. Col. Topham's reg't raised for 3 yrs. Dec. 25, 1776. As per list of balances reported due by committee, Oct. 1785

Traffan Philip, Capt. Batt. of Newport, Kings and Bristol counties militia, Feb. 1781.

I think there were two Philips. Can any one help me?—L. C.

6418. PURSE—Does any one know anything about the family of or the origin of the name of Purse? I think a family of this name once lived in Philadelphia, who were probably descendants of Thomas Purse, born in London, England, 1760, came to America and married in Baltimore, Maryland, 1785, Mary Pilkington.—A. G. P.

6419. DAVIS—Would like information concerning the Davis family of Newport, R. I. The following are from original records:

Recorded April 8, 1762.

"This is to Certifie all whom it doth or may concern that, John Davis of Newport & Elizabeth May of Newport aforesaid, were joined together in the Holy Estate of Matrimony at Newport on Monday ye 23d day of ——— 1733 according to the law of this Colony."

Elizabeth Davis their daughter, born Jan. 31, O. S. 1734, died ye 3d——— 1744

May Davis their son born June 6, O. S. 1736.

Mary Davis their daughter born June 6, 1738.

John Davis, their son, born March 17, 1740-41, O. S.

James Davis, their son, born May 28, 1743 O. S.

Annie Davis, their daughter, born May 13, 1745 O. S.

Edward Davis, their son, born March 17, 1746-47, O. S.

William Davis, their son, born April 8, 1749 O. S.

Mary Davis, their daughter, born Sept. 3, 1751 O. S. died Oct. 1, 1751.

Peter Davis, their son, born Oct. 22, 1752 N. S. died Sept. 29, 1757.

William, their 8th, child died Nov. 10, 1753.

William Davis, their son, born March 12, 1756 N. S.

Elizabeth Davis, their daughter born Feb. 25, ——

From the Common Burial Ground.

Davis, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas died Jan. 12, 1745-46, aged 18 years.

Davis, Elizabeth, of John and Elizabeth, died July 3, 1744, age. 10y.

Davis, Mary, of John and Elizabeth, died Oct. 19, 1744, aged 5 mos.

May, Elizabeth, wife of James died June 22, 1742 aged 59 years.

May, James of James and Elizabeth, died 18, 1718 aged 5 months.

Stall, Isaac, of Isaac and Ann, d. July 2, 1810 aged 1 yr.

Stall, Wm. died Aug. 14, 1808 aged 68 years.

From Newport MERCURY—

Davis, Elizabeth, wife of Wm. died June 16, 1795 aged 59 years.

Davis, William died at Havanna. Paper of June 28, 1808.

Davis, William Esq. (formerly Sheriff), died March 29, 1816, aged 82.

Stall, Isaac and Nancy Bently married Oct. 16, 1798.

Stall, Samuel and Sarah Ambrose, married Nov. 8, 1806.

Stall, Eliza of Wm. and James Greene Peckham, married Sept. 23 1808.

Stall, William of Newport, died August 14, 1808.—I. M.

6420. WOODWARD. DOUGLAS—Has any one knowledge of an Alfred Woodward, whose name is in the New Haven, Conn., Directory as editor of the Journal and Courier in 1862. I am very anxious to learn the place and date of his death, and suppose that he moved away from New Haven after 1862, as his name disappears from the directory. November 8, 1856, he married Sarah R. Douglas. Can any one give me information concerning him? I shall be very grateful for any clue.—E. M. T.

Block Island.

The State election and annual town meeting passed off quietly on Tuesday, there being no opposition to any of the local candidates. J. Eugene Littlefield was re-elected Senator and Ray G. Lewis Representative. The town voted in favor of license by a substantial majority, and next season will see a number of licensed saloons on the island.

Town officers were elected as follows:

Moderator—Lorenzo B. Mott.
Assistant Moderator—Lester E. Dodge.
Town Clerk—Edward P. Champlin.
Assistant Town Clerk—Leslie H. Dodge.
First Warden—John C. Champlin.
Second Warden—Daniel Mott.
First Councilman—Samuel L. Hayes.
Second Councilman—Napoleon B. Rose.
Third Councilman—Ralph E. Dodge.
Town Treasurer—Almanza J. Rose.
Town Sergeant—Herbert S. Millikin.
Collector of Taxes—Silas W. Mott.
Overseer of the Poor—Charles Littlefield.
Assessor of Taxes—Henry K. Littlefield.
Steamboat Commissioner—John C. Champlin.

BEATING CAUSED DEATH

Woman Succumbs to Injuries Received at Hands of Thugs.

Lawrence, Mass., Nov. 3.—As the result of an autopsy held by Medical Examiner Dow on the body of Mrs. Margaret Smith of Methuen, aged 53, found dead in the rear of her boarding house on Broadway, it was decided the woman came to her death as the result of an assault in which she was beaten over the head.

Mrs. Smith, who was employed as a weaver in the Arlington mills, was returning home late Sunday night with her husband when the two were set upon by five men. Smith was rushed into an adjoining alley, while his wife was dragged in another direction. While the thugs were beating Smith the latter heard his wife cry out for help. An officer and one of the nearby tenants came to the scene on hearing the cries and the assailants fled. Robbery is believed to have been the motive of assault.

The murder occurred in the city of Lawrence, near the Methuen line, and the officers of this city have taken the case up for investigation.

AS PREDICTED BY LAWYERS

Verdict of Guilty Returned In Case of Morse and Curtis

A MISAPPLICATION OF FUNDS

Both Men Convicted on That Charge, as Well as For Making False Entries In Books of Bank—Mercy of Court Is Recommended For Curtis—Locked Up, Pending Their Appearance For Sentence

New York, Nov. 6.—Charles W. Morse, until a year ago a dominant figure in the world of finance, and Alfred H. Curtis, former president of the National Bank of North America, were found guilty last night in the criminal branch of the United States circuit court on charges of misapplication of funds and falsifying the books of the bank. There was a charge of conspiracy against the prisoners, but the jury acquitted them on this count.

Within five minutes after the jury had rendered its verdict Judge Hough had refused to entertain a motion for bail and had committed the two bankers to the Tombs. Hough said that he would hear any motions the lawyers for the prisoners desire to make today. His decision made compulsory the incarceration of Morse and Curtis in cells in the prison until today.

The federal statutes provide a minimum penalty of five years' imprisonment for falsifying the books of a bank and a penalty of two years' imprisonment for misapplication of funds. No alternative but imprisonment is provided for conviction on the charge of falsifying the books of a bank. The maximum penalty on this charge is ten years' imprisonment.

The scene in the courtroom was a dramatic one. Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Curtis had remained in the courtroom nearly all day awaiting the verdict. Mrs. Curtis showed signs of giving way to her emotions a number of times, and once, when the jury returned to the courtroom to seek instructions about the manner in which the conspiracy charge should be considered, Mrs. Morse broke down and sobbed.

A large crowd had hurried into the courtroom to hear the verdict. Foreman Elder, responding to the customary question of the court clerk, read the verdict. Morse and Curtis stood before the jury while Elder was reading the verdict and their wives sat near them, leaning forward in tense attitudes to catch every word.

"We have agreed upon a verdict in the case of both defendants," said the foreman in a subdued voice. "On the charge of conspiracy we find them not guilty."

A look of relief came to the faces of the prisoners and their wives, but it only lasted a moment, for Elder continued:

"On the charge of misapplication of the funds of the bank we find both defendants guilty. On the charge of making false entries in the books of the bank we find both defendants guilty. In the case of Alfred H. Curtis the jury wishes to make a strong recommendation to the mercy of the court."

A stifled sob of relief escaped Mrs. Curtis as she heard the recommendation for mercy for her husband. Curtis heard the verdict stoically, but Morse was unable to conceal the disappointment he felt. Mrs. Morse kept her eyes on her husband, forgetting herself and being concerned only on his account.

There was a momentary hush after the verdict had been read. This was broken by a buzz of excited conversation in the courtroom and a few minutes later the lawyers for the defendants were making the customary motions for a new trial, for bail and for permission to take an appeal to the circuit court of appeals.

Judge Hough said that he would hear the motions today, when the prisoners are arraigned before him to be sentenced. He then dismissed the jury, and in a very short time after the verdict had been rendered the courtroom had been cleared of spectators. Morse and Curtis were accompanied as far as the Tombs prison, several blocks away, by their wives. The prisoners were then locked up for the night.

There has been wide interest in the joint trial of Morse and Curtis on charges growing out of the failure of the National Bank of North America. It was brought out in the testimony that Morse made large loans from the bank through so-called "dummies" and that Curtis enabled him to do so. The money thus obtained was used to finance the Morse ice pools and steamship operations.

Roosevelt as an Editor

New York, Nov. 5.—In its issue of next Saturday The Outlook will confirm the published report to the effect that President Roosevelt will become associated with that publication after his retirement from office. According to the announcement he will be associated with the editorial staff of The Outlook after March 5 as "special contributing editor."

Servia's Peaceful Attitude

Belgrade, Nov. 3.—The Servian government, acting upon the advice of the powers, has issued an official repudiation of any hostile designs on Austria-Hungary, together with a declaration that Servia awaits the issue of the international congress hopefully, trusting in friendly powers to plead her just cause.

Bridge Needs Strengthening

New York, Nov. 6.—The reports of the engineers commissioned to look into the safety of the new Queensboro bridge spanning the East river over Blackwell's island, show that the bridge is safe for foot and trolley travel, but that it must be strengthened before elevated railroad tracks are laid across it.

"Don't believe it, and that's all there is to it." You've met hundreds of such people. They live and die same as all the rest, but they miss a lot of the good things of life just because they "don't believe" and are too stubborn to look and find out.

This great place is a vast store house of good things that many people don't believe exist. How easy 'twould be for them to know and how much happier they'd be for knowing.

Brass beds at $15.75—none better at any price. You may not believe it, but the fact is easy to find out. Beautiful mahogany and bird's-eye pieces to go with them at equally low prices. We're glad to show you—that's what we're here for.

A. C. TITUS CO.,

225-229 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

A QUALITY TALK.

When buying Fire Insurance buy the best; that is buy it in Companies who have passed through great conflagrations, notably the San Francisco conflagration with the highest credit. The cost is the same.

WE have the Companies.

WM. E. BRIGHTMAN,

169 THAMES STREET.

Cold Weather

is not nearly so disagreeable when you can do your errands by

TELEPHONE

Residence Rates Are Reasonable

PROVIDENCE TELEPHONE CO.,

LOCAL CONTRACT OFFICE,

NEWPORT, R. I. 142 SPRING STREET.

Murder In First Degree

New Haven, Nov. 3.—The jury in the cases of Ralph Carfaro and Joseph Campagnolo, on trial here for the murder of George Sheehan, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. Sheehan was walking on Barnes avenue on the night of Aug. 15 in company with his fiancee when the couple were accosted by Carfaro and Campagnolo. After a few words, Campagnolo struck Sheehan with a pitchfork and Carfaro shot him.

Sparks Fell Into Gun

Melrose, Mass., Nov. 5.—Edward Hyatt of Malden, aged 35, was accidentally killed while hunting in the woods in the eastern part of this city. Hyatt lighted his pipe while he leaned his gun against his body as he stood. The next instant there was an explosion and Hyatt fell dead with a bullet through his heart. Sparks from Hyatt's pipe fell into the muzzle of the gun, exploding the charge.

No Light on Dunham's Death

Augusta, Me., Nov. 6.—The coroner's jury held an inquest at Chelsea on the death of George Dunham, an inmate of the National Soldiers' home at Togus, whose body was found at his house on "Hayseed avenue" under suspicious circumstances. The jury found that Dunham came to his death "by violence at the hands of a party or parties to the jury unknown."

How loud the voice of the man who hates us, and how weak and trembling the voice of the man who admires us!

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

Newport, September 12th, 1908.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Guardian of the estate of SOPHIA AUGUSTA BROWN, of full age, of said Newport, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said ward are notified to file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

11-7-3w FRANK W. MATTESON.

Private Wires. Tel. 1820

B. O. GROSS,

COMMISSION STOCK BROKER,

Mercury Building,

Newport, R. I.

Correspondent of WM. IVES & CO., members of the New York Consolidated Stock Exchange.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.

9-26-tf

ORDERS FOR

Outside Painting
Inside Painting
Paper Hanging
Kalsomnning,
Glazing

Will receive prompt attention in Workmanlike manner if given to

John O. Williams,

38 BROADWAY

I AM ALSO AGENT FOR

Alfred Peats Wall Papers

TOWN OF MIDDLETOWN.

Tax Notice.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE of the tax payers of Middletown the undersigned will be at the National Exchange Bank, Washington Square, on Saturday mornings from 9 until 12 o'clock during the month of November, and at Chas. Tisdall and Co.'s, 130 Broadway, at all days during the month.

The following vote was passed by the town:

Voted and Resolved, That all taxes assessed and not paid by the first Monday of December next, A. D. 1908, shall then bear interest and interest shall be charged and collected thereon at the rate of twelve per centum per annum until paid.

R. H. WHEELER,
Collector of Taxes,
Melville Station, Newport, R. I.

11-7-4w

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

Newport, November 7th, 1908.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Administrator of the estate of HENRY J. SULLIVAN, late of said Newport, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

11-7-3w WILLIAM J. SULLIVAN.

Week End Trips

Do you know that throughout

New England

are the most accessible and attractive localities for these

One or Two Day Trips?

You may go by rail or boat and the trip may be rounded out by trolley rides, or innumerable drives.

Why not get ready and plan one and see for yourself

HOW ATTRACTIVE

THIS SECTION IS.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

10-31

TO

Talking Machine Owners.

No matter what you want if it pertains to a Talking Machine. Come here.

Largest Stock. Lowest Prices.

Barney's

Music Store

154 Thames Street

WANTED

SUCCESSFUL boarding house keeper to hire or manage successful country hotel.
W. G. PECKHAM,
Westfield, N. J.

10-17-3w

When a little man goes to a party, the first thing he does is to hunt up a big woman to dance with.

CITY OF NEWPORT.

1908

Poll Tax Notice.

ALL VOTERS who have not been assessed a tax on either real or personal estate have been assessed a poll tax of $1, and are hereby notified to call at the office (or send by mail) and pay the same between October 15 and November 15.

The office is open daily from 9 a. m. to 1.00 p. m., and from 3 to 5 p. m., and evenings of October 20, 22, 24, 26 and 27 from 7 to 9 p. m.

Chapter 8 0, Section 1 of 1906, and Chapter 47, Section 5 of 1896, provide as follows:

If any person against whom a tax is assessed in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter shall refuse or neglect to pay the same for 30 days after the same is due, the collector of taxes shall demand the same of such person with 25 cents for the cost of such demand and if any such person upon whom demand is made as aforesaid shall neglect or refuse to pay such tax, together with the cost of making such demand within five days after the date of such demand, then the collector of taxes shall unless said tax has been remitted, as is herein before provided, levy upon the body of said person and commit him to jail in the county of Providence, there to remain until he shall pay such tax and all legal costs, including cost of making the demand as aforesaid, or be discharged therefrom in due course of law.

The Supreme Court of the State has recently rendered an opinion sustaining this law in every particular.

H. W. COZZENS,
Collector of Taxes,
Room 10, City Hall.

Newport, R. I., October 11, 1908—10-7.

Probate Clerk's Office, Middletown, R. I., October 28, A. D. 1908.

Estate of C. Henry Congdon.

MARTHA CONGDON and Others have this day filed in this Office their petition, in writing, to the Court of Probate of said Middletown, praying that Daniel J. Congdon, or some other suitable person may be appointed Guardian of the person and estate of Clark Henry Congdon, a person of full age, but of unsound mind and lacking in discretion, to succeed to the office and trust made vacant by the resignation of H. Battey Congdon, his former Guardian. And said petitioners have applied to me to give due notice of the filing and pendency of their said petition, according to law.

Notice is hereby given to all persons in any wise interested in said petition that the same will be considered and acted upon, at the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the sixteenth day of November next, A. D. 1908, at one o'clock p. m.

ALBERT L. CHASE,
Probate Clerk.

10-31-3w

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., October 10, A. D. 1908.

MARY J. SMITH presents to this Court her petition, in writing, praying that an instrument in writing therewith presented, bearing date December 28, 1905, purporting to be the last will and testament of

GEORGE W. SMITH,

late of said Middletown, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on his estate may be granted to her, said petitioner, as the sole Executrix of said will.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the sixteenth day of November next, A. D. 1908, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury.*

ALBERT L. CHASE,
Probate Clerk.

10-24-4w

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., October 19, A. D. 1908.

H. BATTEY CONGDON presents to this Court his communication, in writing, resigning his office and trust, as Guardian of the person and estate of

CLARK HENRY CONGDON,

a person of full age, but of unsound mind and lacking discretion, and therein prays that said resignation may be accepted; that he be discharged from further duty as such Guardian, and that the bond given by him to this Court with the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, as Surety, be cancelled and himself and said surety discharged from any further obligation thereunder.

It is ordered that the consideration of said communication and petition be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the sixteenth day of November next, A. D. 1908, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury.*

ALBERT L. CHASE,
Probate Clerk.

10-24-4w

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., October 19, A. D. 1908.

H. BATTEY CONGDON, the Guardian of the person and estate of

CLARK HENRY CONGDON,

a person of full age, but of unsound mind and lacking discretion, presents to this Court his second and final account with said estate, for examination and allowance.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the sixteenth day of November next, A. D. 1908, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury.*

ALBERT L. CHASE,
Probate Clerk.

10-24-4w

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Middletown, R. I., Guardian of the person and estate of CHARLES HUNTER, a person of full age residing in said Middletown, has given bond to said Court as required, and duly qualified herself as such Guardian.

All persons having claims against the estate of said Charles Hunter, are hereby notified to file the same in the Office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date hereof and those indebted thereto will make payment to the undersigned.

EDITH NORMAN HUNTER,
Guardian.

Middletown, R. I., Oct. 10, 1908—4w

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

Office of the

State Board of Public Roads.

The undersigned Board will meet at the Court House, Newport, R. I., Thursday, August 6, and each succeeding Thursday until further notice, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., to grant operators' licenses and to receive applications for registration of motor vehicles and motor cycles.

State Board of Public Roads.

15-tf

At CARR'S.

DAILY CALENDAR PADS and DIARIES FOR 1909.

DAILY NEWS BUILDING.